

Q. Did he tell you of any other contacts that he had?

A. Just one previously mentioned that concerned the Raney Nickel catalyst and I don't know any other contact.

Q. Do you know of any other trips that HARRY made?

A. I know of other trips, but they were at a later period. I know he traveled quite a bit. Another trip was the one to Albuquerque, New Mexico. I thought at the time that he phoned that perhaps he was there on personal business, perhaps seeking employment, and the reason I thought so was it was rather unusual for him to phone for money when he was on the sort of trip that he was on.

Q. When did he call you? When was this trip you mentioned?

A. It was at the time the test bomb had been exploded in -- the test A bomb had been exploded in New Mexico, but I did not know about that until quite some time later.

Q. Was the war over at the time, had the bomb been dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

A. No, I think the war was over by the time he told me, and I didn't associate the dates because I never knew anything about the test bomb until I read about it in the newspapers and then he told me after the story had appeared in the newspapers that that was where he was when he had called me from Albuquerque, that he was there to observe the effect of the bomb, and that he had been walking in the desert about 50 miles from where the test bomb was exploded.

Q. Did he tell you that as soon as he came back?

A. Oh no, not until after the bomb had been dropped, perhaps both bombs had been dropped on Japan.

Q. Did you have any reason to suspect that there was some project under way in Albuquerque at the time that HARRY was out there?

A. No, I, just like any other average American that was not informed on those things, knew only what I read in the newspaper.

Q. Did HARRY reverse the charges in making the telephone call or did he pay for it at that end?

A. I think he paid, I don't think he reversed the charges.

Q. He said he was calling from a hotel in Albuquerque? What did he ask you for?

A. He asked me to send him some money if I had it. He said he had gone out there for a trip and he was short of finances.

Q. How much?

A. I believe he asked for about \$50.00, something like that.

Q. How much did you send him?

A. I didn't send him any.

Q. Did you send him any at any other time?

A. I sent him small sums when he was in college.

Q. You mean at Xavier?

A. Yes.

Q. How did he ask you to send the money to him?

A. He asked me to telegraph the money.

Q. Western Union?

A. Yes, Western Union.

Q. Where were you when he got in touch with you?

A. I was at home.

Q. In Newark?

A. In Newark.

Q. Didn't you send him \$20.00?

A. I don't believe so. I cannot recall having sent him any.

Q. What hotel did he ask you to send it to?

A. I don't know, it may have been the Hotel Albuquerque, if there is such a hotel, but I would not know at this late date.

Q. Is it a possibility that you did send him some money?

A. I don't think so because at that time I did not have much money myself.

Q. When would that time be?

A. That would be when the test bomb was dropped, when the test bomb was exploded in the Mexican desert.

Q. Well, the war in Japan was over in August of 1945. Was it prior to that?

A. Definitely prior to that.

Q. Well, were you employed by BERG here in Philadelphia at the time he called?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Then it would have been prior to July 1, 1945?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you have your bank account at that time?

A. I think it was West Hudson County Trust Company in those days in Harrison.

Q. The money was to be sent by Western Union?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you recall sending any sum of money to him at all?

A. I don't believe so.

Q. Did you ever send money to HARRY GOLD?

A. I sent small sums to him when he was at Xavier.

Q. Were there any other circumstances under which you sent money to HARRY GOLD?

A. You mean on his trips? No, I don't think so.

Q. When HARRY telephoned you did he say he was in Albuquerque or that he was headed for Albuquerque?

A. I believe that he told me he was in Albuquerque and registered at the hotel and that is where he wanted the money sent.

Q. Did he give you the name of the hotel?

A. Yes, he must have, because he told me where to send the money. I seem to recall that it was the Hotel Albuquerque, the same name as the town, although I may be wrong about that.

Q. Did you ever hear of the Hotel Hilton?

A. I don't recall the name. If you could tell me what the other hotels are I might possibly remember it.

Q. Off hand I don't know. How soon after HARRY returned were you in touch with him?

A. I don't think I saw him for a few months after that. You see, he had to catch up on his work at PENN SUGAR, and was taking sort of a vacation from the job, and I don't believe that I saw him for a few months any way.

Q. Did you talk to each other on the telephone?

A. Occasionally we did, but never about matters like this, just a personal nature.

Q. When you did get in touch with HARRY did he tell you why he was in Albuquerque?

A. No, he did not tell me until after either the first or both atomic bombs had been dropped in Japan, and then we were discussing I believe at the time atomic energy in general and he said that he had been 50 miles from where the test bomb had been exploded, and told me his impressions about the effect in general.

Q. Did you say that you saw him after the first bomb was dropped on Japan?

A. Either after the first or the second and that is the first time I had associated this trip at all with the atomic bomb, that is he brought the subject up, he told me.

Q. That sequence of events was rather rapid there, TOM. The test bomb, I believe, was exploded in July, the two bombs were dropped on Japan, I believe, about the first ten days of August, because the surrender followed very closely, less than a week.

A. There was another time that I saw HARRY, and he may have told me at that time and that is in connection with discussion of atomic energy. There was a lecture given at the Franklin Institute for the membership on atomic energy by someone I believe on the faculty of Columbia University and I attended the lecture and HARRY was there, I believe his friend Dr. LEE and WELLS, quite a number of people that I knew, and it may have been after that lecture. I don't recall just when the lecture was, but it was some time after the war was over.

Q. Did he tell you when he said he had been there at the time of the test explosion that he was there on behalf of the Soviets?

A. Yes, he told me that he had been sent as an observer from a distance of course to get a report on the general effect of the bomb.

Q. Did HARRY say anything to you at that time about you not sending him any money to him, leaving him on the spot?

A. He said that as I recall it, that he had a little hardship getting back because he was short of funds, that he had intended to take a quicker way home, but he was forced to come on the bus, I believe. He wanted to get back on the job in a hurry and this delayed him somewhat, the lack of funds.

Q. In other words, he was not completely without funds but he did not have enough to take a quicker mode of transportation.

A. Yes.

Q. Did HARRY ever tell you whether he was there in Albuquerque on more than one occasion?

A. That was the only occasion I knew about.

Q. And you are certain that that was prior to the dropping of the atomic bomb on Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you recall whether or not shortly after the war was over HARRY GOLD took a trip to Albuquerque or Santa Fe?

A. He did not tell me about it, but he could have.

Q. Did he call you from Chicago on that trip?

A. No, I don't believe so.

Q. Did he request money from you?

A. I don't believe so?

Q. Did you send him any money?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever send HARRY GOLD any money other than during the period when he was at Xavier University?

A. To the best of my recollection I never sent him money although on one or two occasions I loaned him small sums in person, about \$5.00 or \$10.00 when he was short.

Q. What sums of money did you lend HARRY GOLD?

A. Oh, about \$10.00.

Q. Did he ever ask you for large sums?

A. Yes. Quite often he needed \$100.00 or \$50.00.

Q. Would he tell you why?

A. No, just except that he was short of funds, and I knew that that was a chronic condition with him.

Q. Why should it be a chronic condition with HARRY?

A. Because he was taking those trips all the time and of course traveling is expensive, and I knew he was taking trips. I knew of course without being told specifically why he needed money.

Q. Meaning that?

A. Meaning that Soviet Agents in his category are not paid promptly and they are not paid well. They get only expenses.

Q. You mean on an assignment as important as that they would not see to it that he had enough money.

A. That is right. They depend largely on one's loyalty and they figured that he will find a way.

Q. Do you know of any trips that HARRY made to West Virginia?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of any trips that HARRY GOLD made to Boston or Massachusetts?

A. The night that HARRY told me that he was FUCHS's contact man was the first time I heard about any trips to Boston or Cambridge, and he told me then that he had been to Cambridge and had met there not only FUCHS but FUCHS's sister and brother-in-law I believe. He had met them in their home.

Q. I want you to think back carefully and see if you cannot recall the occasion when you wired HARRY GOLD some money. Think back on all occasions when you wired him money.

A. I can't recall any specific occasion.

Q. HARRY called you from Albuquerque, or let me say when HARRY called you and said he needed money and wanted you to send him money at a hotel, and he asked you for \$50.00.

A. I believe so.

Q. And you did not have the \$50.00 at that time to send?

A. I don't believe that I had it readily available.

Q. You wouldn't let an old friend like HARRY down altogether. Wouldn't you be likely to send him something even if you could not afford the whole \$50.00.

A. Probably I would have. I really can't recall, but it is possible I did.

Q. How would you have sent the money to him?

A. It would have been by Western Union because that is the way he requested it, I am pretty sure.

Q. Did you get the money from somebody else and wire it to him?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Didn't you actually send him \$20.00 by wire when you come to think of it? Think back and see if you can't recall.

A. I don't recall that I did, but it is not impossible that I did.

Q. TCM, when a man needs money to get home and gets it, his memory isn't likely to be at fault on that point, is it?

A. No. Well, I don't know. If HARRY said I did, I probably did.

Q. Well, I think you would remember, would you not? You would be likely to remember if such had been the case. It was an unusual set of circumstances, was it not?

A. Well, as I told you before, I am considered an easy touch by a lot of people, and I don't keep records, any records at all of how much money is owed me. I do keep records of other kinds for income tax purposes.

Q. But the very name Albuquerque is enough to fascinate one into remembering whether you ever sent money in care of HARRY GOLD at the Hotel Hilton, isn't it?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. TCM, people don't call you from all across the country every day in the week.....

A. That is right.

Q. Asking for money, that would stand out in your memory.

A. Not necessarily. I really can't recall whether I did or didn't send HARRY \$20.00 or any other sum. If I knew there would not be any point in withholding the information.

Q. TOM, I would like to ask some questions about ERNEST SEGESSEMAN. What is his status with the Soviet espionage group that you associated with? Where does he fit in this picture?

A. He is not associated with this at all.

Q. Was he friendly with ^{HARRY} HELLER and KANE?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, did he drop out of the picture before you became interested in going to Russia?

A. Oh no, he knew of my interest in going to Russia, but he was never too much interested in Communism one way or another. He was very mildly interested at one time, sympathetic with Communism but he never joined the Party and never active in Soviet espionage.

Q. Did he know that you were involved in Soviet espionage? Was SEGESSEMAN acquainted with HARRY GOLD?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did they meet?

A. He met HARRY at the same time I met him when HARRY first came to Jersey City to take the job I was leaving at HOLBROOK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Q. TOM, were you ever acquainted with a Dr. RABINOVICH?

A. The name is extremely familiar.

Q. In what respect?

A. I seem to recall vaguely now that the person I had been calling Dr. SCHNEIDER was Dr. RABINOVICH, although I cannot be certain of it.

Q. Why do you say that?

A. I don't know. It is just an impression I have.

Q. Did Dr. SCHWARTZ use the name RABINOVICH?

A. Well, now that you refresh my memory I believe that I knew him by the name of Dr. RABINOVICH, and that Dr. SCHWARTZ was the name that JACK had given me for him that he called him Dr. SCHWARTZ. Now I cannot be sure of that, but I have heard that name some place.

Q. You feel that SCHWARTZ and RABINOVICH are the same person?

A. That could be. I am very confused just now.

Q. Do you think it was RABINOVICH who came to see you in the hospital back in 1930?

A. I think that it was now that you mention the name.

Q. When you saw FLOCHINE did you tell him that you were there for Dr. SCHWARTZ or Dr. RABINOVICH?

A. I don't know. It may have been Dr. RABINOVICH. Maybe that is the association I have with the name.

Q. Did JACK indicate to you that SCHWARTZ and RABINOVICH were the same person?

A. I think he did. That was after I had seen SCHWARTZ for the last time that RABINOVICH, whatever his name was...

Q. Which name did you know him?

A. I think now that this discussion has come up I did know him under the name RABINOVICH, although again I am not sure, and I think that JACK used the name SCHWARTZ. Again I am not sure.

Q. You mean to say that JACK referred to RABINOVICH as SCHWARTZ?

A. I think so.

Q. I recall that you said that on one occasion Dr. SCHWARTZ opened his wallet, took out \$100.00 in the form of ten \$10.00 bills. I believe it was at Newark Pennsylvania Railroad Station. At that time you said you saw in his wallet a card or a letter stating that he was Dr. SCHWARTZ of the Soviet Red Cross.

A. No, I saw in his wallet a slip on which was the caption was printed Soviet Employees something or other, I don't recall what.

Q. But on there was his name, was it not?

A. No, I don't think so. As I recall it it was in the nature of a sales slip such as department stores use, a printed receipt of some sort which had blank lines. I did not see the whole thing. I got only a fleeting glance at it.

Q. I would like for you to try to clarify in your mind the exact position of Dr. RABINOVICH and Dr. SCHWARTZ. I would like for you to try to recall which one you knew. I mean up to now you have continually used the name SCHWARTZ.

A. That was because I had completely forgotten the name RABINOVICH until you reminded me of it, and now I am inclined to think that it was the same person and that JACK had used the name SCHWARTZ, and that he had known Dr. RABINOVICH.

Q. How long did JACK refer to him?

A. I believe just once when he told me to go and see HLOGDORF and see where he stood on the matter of supplying more information to the Soviet Union, and as nearly as I can recall he said that I may have at one time met this Dr. RABINOVICH or SCHWARTZ, and he told me just a little bit about him. As nearly as I can recall he said that the Soviet Agents had had a little trouble with him because of his personality, but he was too sociable and he had a tendency to get involved in purely social functions such as being present at weddings, and so on.

Q. I am not clear as to exactly JACK told you he was SCHWARTZ. Did JACK refer to him as RABINOVICH or SCHWARTZ?

A. I think the name JACK used was SCHWARTZ, and that we decided that perhaps that was the man who had come to see me in the hospital.

Q. Who decided? Who is we? JACK decided? Certainly JACK would know who was his contact?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. Why not?

A. Well, because you see there were substitute contacts and if he was out of town for a while or doing something else he would not necessarily have known.

Q. I don't follow that too. JACK was your regular contact? Right?

A. JACK or one of his substitutes would contact me before I had the accident, that is true.

Q. Then didn't JACK know who his substitute would be?

A. Well, he probably knew that some Doctor in the Soviet employ had contacted me, but he would not necessarily have been told who. He probably would not have been.

Q. Now, did SCHWARTZ or RABINOVICH, whichever it was, see you in two capacities, such as as medical man when you were injured, and second as an agent assigning you to the job in Mexico? But it was the same man whether he was SCHWARTZ or RABINOVICH?

A. Yes.

Q. You feel now that you knew this man under the name of RABINOVICH, is that correct?

A. I believe so.

Q. Everything you told us about SCHWARTZ applies to RABINOVICH?

A. Yes.

Q. Then it is RABINOVICH who is trying to induce you to go to Trotsky's household?

A. Yes, but he didn't put any pressure on me.

Q. Now you tell us that Dr. SCHWARTZ introduced you to JACK?

A. I think that is incorrect. My memory is very vague about the whole thing. It is just starting to be clarified now. I think I had met JACK just before the accident or a fellow who was a substitute for JACK, that is the fellow I described as having the appearance of a gangster, and I think his name was JOHN, the name I knew him by.

Q. Go ahead and clear up the situation around that time.

A. Well, just specifically what you want to know is not very clear to me.

Q. I want to know whom you knew, RABINOVICH or SCHWARTZ, who comes where, and who introduced you to whom. First you say, previously you said that JACK and you figured out that SCHWARTZ was RABINOVICH. Now you tell us that, just the other day you say that SCHWARTZ introduced you to JACK. I am confused.

A. I am confused too. I really do not know how it came about any more. I am inclined to think right at the moment that this fellow JOHN was the one I contacted before SCHWARTZ and afterwards and that he was a substitute for JACK, although the whole thing is very vague.

Q. Now, am I to understand you correctly when you say that you knew Dr. RABINOVICH under that name?

A. I believe so.

Q. All right, can you give me a description of this Dr. RABINOVICH? Do you know his first name?

A. It may have been ROBERT, although I am not sure of that either.

Q. Does the name GREGORY sound familiar?

A. It could be GREGORY.

Q. Well, can you recall it as such?

A. No, I believe that it was ROBERT because I seem to have a vague association between the similarity of ROBERT and RABINOVICH.

Q. Did RABINOVICH use the name ROBERTS?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. How many times did you see RABINOVICH?

A. I believe about 3 or 4 times. The first time in the hospital, the second time a month or so or perhaps 6 weeks after I was discharged from the hospital, and one other occasion, certainly not more than 2. I only saw him very infrequently.

Q. Give me a description of RABINOVICH. How old?

A. I would estimate him to be about 45 or 50 at the time, and he was certainly not a young man. He was rather heavy set, very jovial, extremely good natured, approximately 5' 8" in height, in other words he was neither tall or short - he was about average in height. He wore rather conservative clothes, in other words he was always dressed as you would expect a physician to be dressed. His hair, as I recall it, was starting to turn gray, and it may have been a little thin. I am not sure whether he wore glasses or not, but I am inclined to think that he had nose glasses which he put on just for reading.

Q. Did he have a family here in this country with him?

A. I don't believe that he ever mentioned a family specifically, although I seem to recall that when JACK discussed him it was both he and his family that were getting involved in these social functions that the Soviet Agents did not approve of.

Q. Did he have any children?

A. I don't know. I don't think he ever told me.

Q. Did you ever hear whether he did or not?

A. I can't recall specifically of having heard whether he did or not.

Q. Did you tell us the other day that SCHWARTZ had two children to your belief, a boy and a girl in their early teens or late school age?

A. The whole thing is very confused now. I guess I would say that, and I believe it is true, but don't know. This happened a long long time ago, and it did not make much impression on me one way or the other.

Q. Now how did you first meet RABINOVICH?

A. To the best of my recollection, he came to my hospital room and told me that he was a doctor and that he came to see how I was and told me that he was working for the Soviet Union.

Q. Working for the Soviet Union? Clarify that. What do you mean? Did he use those words?

A. No, I don't believe so, but he identified himself as a Soviet employee, some connection or another, and he said that he had just come to see how I was progressing.

Q. By what name did he introduce himself?

A. I thought previously that it was SCHWARZ. Now I am inclined to believe that it was RABINOVICH.

Q. A first name?

A. I think it was ROBERT, although I'm not sure that it wasn't GREGORY, since you mention that name.

Q. What did he discuss with you at the hospital at the time?

A. Just my physical condition, when I thought I would be released and whether I needed money. I believe that was all.

Q. After you were released from the hospital, did he get in touch with you?

A. Yes, some time after I was released, a month or two after, he called me at home and asked if I could see him. I think he called from New York, and I told him that I could meet him at Penn Station in Newark. We kept the appointment an hour or so afterward, as I recall it.

Q. Did he use the name RABINOVICH?

A. Yes.

Q. You feel sure of that now?

A. Well, whichever name I knew him by, and I am inclined to think now it was RABINOVICH.

Q. Did he come in and introduce himself at the hospital or was anyone with him to introduce him?

A. No, he came in by himself. It was not during visiting hours. I believe that it was sometime shortly after breakfast. Perhaps, it was nine or ten o'clock in the morning. I don't know.

Q. This was the first time you had ever met him?

A. That was the first time that I had seen him.

Q. Going back to the second visit with RABINOVICH in Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Newark, is this the visit in which he gave you a hundred dollars?

A. That's right.

Q. Did you execute a receipt for him?

A. No, not for that. He didn't request any.

Q. What was the next time you were visited by RABINOVICH?

A. It was after I had gone to see the specialist that he wanted to see me. He wanted to know what the plastic surgeon had said, what he recommended.

Q. Where was this meet made or kept?

A. I think that this was in New York and I believe that it was only a day or so after I saw the plastic surgeon.

Q. Did you meet him at any other time?

A. Perhaps one other time.

Q. Where was that?

A. That would have been, I think, in New York too, because I believe that he only came to Jersey twice, once at the hospital and once at Newark Station.

Q. What was the purpose of that fourth visit?

A. The purpose of the fourth visit, I presume, was to just keep

in contact with me because he certainly knew that I couldn't be active during that period.

Q. Dr. RABINOVICH was very interested in having you go down and join TROTsky's household, wasn't he?

A. Yes, he knew that that was the nature of my assignment. I believe, now that you refresh my memory, that he wanted to know how soon I could go. I think that I told him that it would be impossible to go for a long time and that I explained to him that it wouldn't be possible to go until I was officially discharged by the insurance company, and I believe that he accepted that explanation.

Q. Did RABINOVICH introduce you to JACK?

A. I am sure that he didn't, because otherwise we wouldn't have had this discussion as to whether I knew RABINOVICH, or SCHWARZ, or something, and we did have that discussion. It must have been JOHN that introduced me to JACK.

Q. Was it customary for one Soviet agent to discuss another Soviet agent with you?

A. No, it wasn't customary. As a matter of fact, it only happened on very rare occasions, but this was a special occasion because I had been injured and I was inactive during the period of convalescence and things were changed then. In other words, the same situation didn't exist as it had before.

Q. Did JACK use the name Dr. RABINOVICH too? Did he know RABINOVICH under the name of RABINOVICH?

A. I think that he called him SCHWARZ, as nearly as I can recall now. I am very much confused about that, but that's how we came to have the discussion as to whether I had known him or not.

Q. Whether you had known whom?

A. Had known this physician that had been a Soviet employee and who got mixed up in social functions.

Q. How did you know about that?

A. JACK told me.

Q. Well how would you know that was RABINOVICH?

A. Because he described him as a very good natured, jovial man, a fatherly type that took a personal interest in people.

Q. And from that you concluded that RABINOVICH was identical with SCHWARZ, mentioned by JACK?

A. Yes, I think we mutually came to that conclusion that it was the same one.

Q. When JACK sent you down to see FLOSDORF, what name did he tell you to mention to FLOSDORF, RABINOVICH or SCHWARZ?

A. I now think it was RABINOVICH.

Q. You think that it was RABINOVICH that you were told to refer to in discussing with FLOSDORF?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it at that time that he told you that RABINOVICH was identical with SCHWARZ?

A. I think that is when we had the discussion. Upon reconsideration, I think that the physician who visited me at the hospital gave his name as ROBERT SCHWARZ. I am sure that this man was really a physician because he asked questions about my condition that only a physician would ask; first of all, concerning the treatment I was getting for the injury; secondly, as I recall, he wanted to know whether I thought the physician handling the case was doing a good job. He also suggested that perhaps the case should be taken out of the hands of this physician, because he said a skin graft should have been performed some time previously, and this was something that only one versed in medical subjects would concern himself with. My personal impression of the physician, on the first and subsequent contacts with him, was that he was a very genial type of man and possessed what is commonly known as a bedside manner in physicians.

Later, when I received the assignment from JACK to contact Dr. FLOSDORF and to tell him that I was contacting him for Dr. RABINOVICH of the Soviet Red Cross, JACK told me that RABINOVICH, who had previously contacted FLOSDORF, was really a physician and that the Soviet agents had considerable trouble with him because of his general sociability. I believe I told him that I had known such a

Soviet physician while I was confined in the hospital and subsequently. It seems that we mutually agreed that SCHWARZ and RABINOVICH must be the same individual. There was also the similarity in the two names. SCHWARZ, I believe, used the name ROBERT SCHWARZ and RABINOVICH, literally translated, would mean ROBERT's son.

Q. Did JACK ever admit to you that RABINOVICH was SCHWARZ?

A. I think that we mutually agreed that it must have been the same individual, although I don't think that he knew definitely that it was until we discussed it. But JACK did know RABINOVICH, although I don't believe he knew that RABINOVICH was the one who had visited me in the hospital until after the discussion.

Q. Did JACK indicate whether or not RABINOVICH was involved in espionage activity?

A. He indicated this only to the extent that RABINOVICH had contacted FLOSDORF previously for the purchase of the process and the equipment which FLOSDORF had developed for the drying of bacteria. I believe he may have mentioned something to the effect that RABINOVICH's function as a representative of the Soviet Red Cross was to obtain information on medical and related subjects in this country. I guess that covers it.

Q. By related subjects, you mean related to medicine?

A. Yes, bacteriology and that sort of thing.

Q. Did JACK ever indicate that RABINOVICH had any other function except this medical one?

A. I don't believe that it was discussed specifically, but I believe that the implication was, at least that is my understanding, that what RABINOVICH couldn't obtain through legal channels, he would try to obtain otherwise. In other words, there wasn't any question left in my mind as to RABINOVICH, whether his mission was solely legal or whether it was only half legal and half illegal.

Q. Do you remember now whether it was RABINOVICH or JACK with whom you discussed TROTSKY's murder?

A. I am sure now that it could not have been RABINOVICH because I didn't see him after TROTSKY was murdered.

Q. When was this that JACK sent you to see FLOSDORF? Was it long after you had met SCHWARZ?

A. The only recollection I have which would help to place the date is this. I did not go to see FLOSDORF while I was still in bandages. In other words, the injury had completely healed. Therefore, it would have to be later than 1938. It would have to be in 1939 or subsequently.

Q. Or subsequently? How subsequent?

A. Well, '39 or '40.

Q. In other words, Tom, in late '39 or early '40, is that what you're trying to say?

A. It may have been the Spring of '39; I don't know. I think it was in the spring. I think it was in May. I don't know why, it is just my general impression and it was probably '39 or '40.

Q. And did you ever see FLOSDORF more than once?

A. Just once.

Q. Did FLOSDORF indicate to you that he knew RABINOVICH?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you discuss any other Soviet personalities?

A. I don't believe so. The discussion with FLOSDORF was rather brief. I don't think that we took more than fifteen minutes, or perhaps half an hour at the most. There were two reasons for this. One was that FLOSDORF was busy at the time with his experimental work and the discussion took place in his, I believe it was a combination laboratory and office at the University, and there was either a laboratory assistant or a student that walked in and out during the discussion a few times, and so we cut it rather short. He indicated his willingness to work on the same basis as he had previously worked, so my job was accomplished.

Q. Did you ever have any other dealings with SCHWARZ other than this time up to the end of 1938?

A. No dealings after I saw him the last time. I never saw him again. Just in this discussion with JACK, that is all; never after that. Another I'm not quite sure of, but I think JACK may have said that this doctor had been sent back to the Soviet Union. I think

that is what the discussion brought out, that he wasn't suited for what they expected of him because he was too sociable.

Q. You say RABINOVICH had been sent back to the Soviet Union at the time you were sent to see FLOSDORF?

A. I think so.

Q. Can you recall whether it was cold, or warm, or mild when you went to see FLOSDORF?

A. The weather, I am sure, was mild because I don't believe I had an overcoat on. My general impression was that if I had worn an overcoat at that time, it would have been quite uncomfortable because my injured arm was still extremely sensitive.

Q. Were you ever instructed to contact FLOSDORF again?

A. No. I carried back the information that he was willing to cooperate on the previous basis and if he were contacted after that it was by somebody else.

Q. Tom, you previously related to us an incident regarding a JOSEPH BRODSKY being brought to your apartment by HARRY GOLD. BRODSKY was regarded as an individual who might be recruited into Soviet espionage. Will you please relate that story to us? About when did it occur?

A. I think it occurred about 1935. One Saturday afternoon, HARRY appeared at my apartment in Newark with a fellow that he introduced as JOSEPH BRODSKY and this was the first I had known anything about the situation at all, when he brought BRODSKY there. So it was a rather warm afternoon, as I recall it, and HARRY suggested that perhaps JOE would want to take a shower, which he did. The idea of making this suggestion at that particular moment was to get rid of JOE for a few minutes so that we could have a discussion, so that HARRY could tell me what it was all about. He told me that BRODSKY was a fellow student of his at Drexel. I believe he said that he was studying chemical engineering and that BRODSKY either had been, or was at the time, a member of the Young Communist League in Philadelphia, and that he had at one time been one of the homeless children that wandered at large in Russia following the revolution. He said that JOE had been born in this country of Russian parents and that, after the death of JOE's mother, his father had taken him back to Russia, I believe some time after the revolution, probably about 1918 or 1919, and that he had become separated from his father for a period of time. Through some means, which is not clear, they had been reunited.

and returned to America where JOE had grown up and been educated. HARRY said that, in his opinion, JOE was excellent material from which to develop a Soviet agent because of his sympathy for the Communist regime in Russia. He said that he wanted me to look JOE over and talk to him, see what I thought.

The rest of the week-end was purely social, although we naturally discussed the Communist movement in general and Soviet espionage. As I recall it, we had some discussion as to the current Communist Party line. During this period there was a move on, which practically amounted to a campaign, for all Communists and Communist sympathizers to get into a mass movement of some sort, preferably labor unions, but not necessarily that to the exclusion of other movements that were non-Communist in nature. BRODSKY expressed the opinion that was held by the Communists during that period, that no sympathizer or active worker could disassociate himself from the mass movement, particularly the labor union movement.

It was on the basis of this discussion that I expressed the opinion in my sketch of BRODSKY that he was not suited, at least at that time, for espionage activity. Whether or not BRODSKY entered Soviet espionage, I do not know.

Q. Did you know that BRODSKY was coming to your apartment before he got there that morning?

A. No, I didn't know he was coming.

Q. Had you been instructed to submit reports on individuals such as BRODSKY by your superiors?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, did you submit reports on anyone else other than BRODSKY?

A. Yes, a few individuals.

Q. Who were they?

A. Miss VERA KANE, HARRY GOLD. I believe I was requested to submit one on HELLER some time after PETERSEN became my superior. At a much later period I submitted a very brief sketch of Dr. CARL P. STEIK, at that time my immediate superior at Nopco. This was in connection with a recommendation that I made to PETERSEN that he arrange to purchase from Dr. STEIK the formula for an antiseptic ointment which STEIK was manufacturing and marketing himself, at

that time known as Yatroline, which was later known as Uforsan.

Q. Did HARRY ever mention to you the outcome of BRODSKY's being considered for Soviet espionage?

A. HARRY never brought it up again and I never inquired. However, about a year or so ago I did ask HARRY whatever became of BRODSKY. He told me that BRODSKY was now, I believe, a salesman and that he was married and had two children and living in Philadelphia, presumably not engaged in espionage.

Q. What do you mean presumably not?

A. Well, HARRY didn't mention it specifically and I don't think I asked him.

Q. HARRY didn't say whether or not he was though?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever see BRODSKY on more than this one occasion?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. Do you know of any other name that BRODSKY is known by?

A. I wouldn't have any idea. I think that BRODSKY is his correct name, although I couldn't be absolutely sure of that because I was only introduced to him as BRODSKY.

Q. In your report to PETERSEN did you recommend against the use of BRODSKY as a Soviet espionage agent?

A. Yes.

Q. Was HARRY GOLD in favor of BRODSKY entering your espionage apparatus?

A. Yes.

Q. Was HARRY going to recommend favorably even though you recommended unfavorably.

A. Yes. I didn't discuss with HARRY what I thought, at least not in any detail.

Q. Was BRODSKY told that he was there being considered as an applicant for the Soviet espionage apparatus?

A. I am sure that he must have been because there didn't seem to be any mystery in his mind as to why he was there.

Q. Did you tell him that you were in contact with the Soviets and already engaged in the apparatus?

A. I don't recall having mentioned it specifically, but under the circumstances I wouldn't have to because we were discussing quite openly mass movements and secret work and so on.

Q. Did BRODSKY admit membership in the Communist Party?

A. I believe the YCL. I am not sure whether he was a member at the time, but if he were not, he had been previously.

Q. Can you give me a description of BRODSKY?

A. Not a very accurate one.

Q. How old would you judge him to be?

A. I believe that he was probably a few years younger than I. I was 28 at the time. That would make him 26.

Q. At that time?

A. Yes.

Q. How tall and how heavy?

A. I believe that he was somewhat shorter than average. In other words, probably 5'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". I would estimate that he was of medium build tending to be a little stocky. In other words, he wasn't fat but he certainly wasn't thin either.

Q. Did he wear glasses?

A. I think he did. As a matter of fact, I think he had very bad eyes. The general impression is that he was nearsighted.

Q. What color was his hair?

A. Black.

Q. Straight, curly?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know where he was employed at the time he was up there?

A. If I knew at the time, I don't recollect now. I believe he was employed though, because I think he was going to night school at Drexel. I think HARRY may have mentioned that he was active in union work and that that was the basis for his stand on mass movements generally and labor movements in particular.

Q. Well, what was indicated as being the type of thing that he could furnish to the Soviets if he were accepted?

A. HARRY didn't indicate what he could furnish. I think that this was just in the nature of recruiting a person who would be a sincere worker. As a matter of fact, my general impression is that he had some sort of menial job at the time.

Q. What was PAUL PETERSEN's reaction when you have him the report?

A. He didn't discuss or express any reaction to me at all concerning BRODSKY, but, of course, he wouldn't have because it wasn't his nature to give me any information. He did say, however, something to the effect that you see what a lot of faith we have in you.

Q. Why did he say that to you?

A. Form of flattery.

Q. You mean in allowing you to recommend a person?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, had you been told to submit a report on BRODSKY recommending him either favorably or unfavorably?

A. HARRY GOLD told me that I would be asked.

Q. Were you asked by PETERSEN to submit that report?

A. No, I prepared it as a matter of course. I knew that I would have to do it sooner or later, so I did it.

Q. Did he have any peculiarities? Did he speak with an accent?

A. I don't believe he had an accent. I think that he spoke without an accent. The only peculiarities that I can remember, and I am not even sure of this, is that he may have been rather nervous, high strung.

Q. Were you shown a photograph of an individual who you would have recognized as JOSEPH BRODSKY the other day by us?

A. No, I don't believe so, although I haven't a very clear recollection of what BRODSKY looked like now anyway. In other words, I saw him only once on that one week-end and I don't think that he had any features that were outstanding enough to leave an impression.

(At this point, BLACK was handed a photograph)

Q. Tom, do you recognize that photograph?

A. That could be BRODSKY. It could be.

Q. Is that an older or younger man than you saw?

A. Well, this fellow looks considerably older.

Q. In other words, he would be what BRODSKY might look like today?

A. Yes.

Q. In other words, there are similarities between this photograph and BRODSKY?

A. Now that I see this picture, I do see the similarity in his hair and so on and general facial resemblance.

Q. Have you ever seen that individual at a recent date?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. Tom, you mentioned having had to submit a report on Dr. STEIK. Will you tell me if you ever had any further dealings with him or were requested to have any further dealings with him?

A. I was requested during the war to talk with Dr. STEIK on the subject of whether or not he would be willing to give information to

the Soviet Union on the refining of petroleum. Dr. STEIK had worked many years for oil companies, Standard Oil of Indiana, Sun Oil Company, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and, while I hadn't mentioned this in the brief biographical sketch that I had submitted to PETERSEN, JACK seemed to know quite a lot about Dr. STEIK's work in the petroleum field. He said that there were quite a number of problems that he would like to consult STEIK on and he said that, since I had worked under STEIK and had known him for many years, that perhaps I could make the arrangements.

I never discussed this matter with STEIK at all because I knew of STEIK's anti-Soviet feeling and I knew, of course, it would be useless. I told JACK that STEIK was unwilling to consider any dealings at all with the Soviet Union.

Q. As far as you know then, STEIK had never had any dealings with the Soviet Union?

A. I am positive of that. I know he never would have because he is quite an anti-Soviet.

Q. Tom, you made a number of reports to the Soviet Union. Some were biographical sketches; others were reports of the time you worked at Nopco; still others were what we call industrial espionage; some others were some that you faked, mostly your report on penicillin and, of course, your report on sorbose. Did you keep copies of any of those reports?

A. No.

Q. Do you have your notes that you used in preparing any of those reports?

A. No. The reason that I didn't keep copies of any of those reports is that, from a technical standpoint, they would be completely worthless. They were faked and they were faked for the purpose of relieving pressure at the time and the only that that I may have kept are some subsequent notes which I collected for my own personal use, but they have nothing to do with the Soviet reports. Those were completely faked. In other words, among my possessions there will be probably considerable notes on penicillin and sorbose, but that has nothing to do with what was submitted to the Soviet Union.

Q. But you secured a lot of material in preparing your reports on them from bibliographies and material of that nature, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. In other words, you may still have some of those. Even though you used those in preparing the reports, they were also used for legitimate purposes by you.

A. Yes, that's right.

Q. Tom, would you like to close the interview? Are you tired?

A. Yes, I'm very tired.

Q. Would you care to resume again tomorrow night?

A. Yes.

The interview with Mr. THOMAS L. BLACK was resumed at 6:35 PM June 28, 1950 in Room 515, Widener Building, Philadelphia FBI Office. The interviewing Agents were Special Agents ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, Jr.

Q. TOM, you are here again voluntarily to resume the interview which we started last week, is that correct?

A. That is right.

Q. TOM, I believe that you said that in the latter part of 1944 you received six monthly \$100.00 payments from JACK?

A. That is right.

Q. Just what did you do to receive those payments at that time?

A. I did not do anything at all. Those payments were practically forced on me by JACK in this way. He told me that he wanted me to get an important job and that I should not be in any hurry to take the first job that came along, and that he wanted me to feel secure while working.

Q. Were any of those payments made to you for meeting with STAPLER in Newark?

A. No.

Q. Were all of your meetings with STAPLER over at the time that you were receiving this money?

A. I think so. In other words, JACK did not consider that too important. He had other things in mind for me to do.

Q. What other rewards, payments, or gifts were given to you by the Soviet Agent?

A. The first gift was a set of books previously mentioned on oils, fats and waxes. The second gift was the Model Three contacts camera.

Q. Was that considered a gift? Or was that given to you for use in your work?

A. It was given to me as a gift, I thought, but it did not turn out to be a gift subsequently. Then I received various gifts of technical books that were generally a volume at a time.

Q. What were some of these technical books that they made gifts to you?

A. They were I believe all books on chemistry and ...

Q. Can you recall the names of some of them, TOM?

A. They were three books dealing with plastics and resins. I cannot recall the name. I believe they were published by RHEINHOLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Q. RHEINHOLD PUBLISHING COMPANY?

A. Yes. There were some books on advanced inorganic chemistry, I believe, one by the author PARDINGTON, an advanced organic chemistry text by KARRER, and that was in German, and later I traded that for an English edition.

Q. Don't you read German, TOM?

A. No, not very fluently, I write and understand it. And there were several technical books. I can't recall just now what they were.

Q. Did they inscribe their name?

A. No, never.

Q. Did they write any note of appreciation to you?

A. No.

Q. Who gave you the books?

A. I believe that I got most of them from PETERSEN, and one or two others after that, but after PETERSEN the gifts of books stopped.

Q. What other forms of gifts were given to you?

A. I got some supplementary photographic equipment to go with the contacts.

Q. What was the nature of that?

A. Developing trays and tanks and that sort of thing. Dark room equipment.

Q. Did that include an enlarger?

A. No.

Q. Who gave you the camera equipment, dark room equipment?

A. That was this fellow whose name I came to recall as Karl, either German or Scandinavian, a tall, blonde, blue-eyed fellow. I saw him on only one or two occasions.

Q. Did you receive any other gifts from the Russians?

A. I believe that that is all.

Q. How about laboratory apparatus?

A. Oh yes, laboratory apparatus, that from PETERSEN also. He offered me considerably more than I accepted. He offered me a microscope or almost anything I wanted. Principally it was small items, etc. for use in these problems that he had given me in which I do not believe he was really interested.

Q. Were there any other additional sums of money in addition to the six \$100.00 payments made to you?

A. Well, there was the \$100.00 from Dr. SCHWARTZ.

Q. At the Newark Railroad Station?

A. Yes, and the rest was just expense money.

Q. When you went to New York a couple of years ago and that JACK..... did he pay expenses for that bill?

A. No, one of the questions he asked was how I was getting along financially and whether I needed any money, and I told him that I was doing all right.

Q. TGM, you mentioned previously that you were assigned to contact Dr. FLOSDORF and WILLIAM STAPLER. Was there any indication from what they or your Soviet superiors said that other people were assigned to contact them at other times?

A. The only indications I had in connection with STAPLER was that he had been supplying information to the Soviet Union for many years, and he indicated that himself.

Q. Was the manner in which he turned the information over to the Soviets made known to you?

A. I am not sure whether JACK told me or not, but STAPLER did. It seems that on his weekend trips home he would meet the Agent he was contacting and turn over the report which he had borrowed from the HERCULES TECHNICAL LIBRARY for the weekend, and that was, I believe, usually on Friday night or Saturday, and they would meet him on the following Sunday evening when he was on his way back to Wilmington and give it back to him, presumably having photocopied it in the meantime.

Q. STAPLER mentioned to you that he turned these things over to GEORGE, I believe his name was GEORGE. Did he ever indicate anything to you that would reveal the identity of GEORGE?

A. I believe that he liked GEORGE personally, but perhaps it was just a monetary arrangement because he said that GEORGE had been to dinner at his home several times on Sunday, and I presume that he was a likable chap. That is the only thing I have to go by.

Q. TGM, you previously mentioned that there were a group of individuals back in 1934 that frequented VERA KANE's apartment?

A. Yes.

Q. That you became very well acquainted with. Who were some of these people that frequented the apartment?

A. There was FRED HELIER, a fellow known as BUD COOK, I don't believe I ever knew his first name.

Q. C-O-O-K?

A. That is right. CHARLES NEHR - both COOK and NEHR were from the State of Washington, and NEHR was a chemist.

Q. Were either one of these Communists?

A. I believe that NEHR was at one time. At least he was sympathetic.

Q. Were they associated in your venture with AMTORG?

A. No they were not. Then on one or two occasions there was a fellow whose name I have forgotten now, but he claimed to be a member of the Hungarian nobility who had fought in the Communist Revolution in Hungary under the leadership of BELA KUN. There was JOE SKILTON, the dentist in Philadelphia, and GLADYS MOREHOUSE, who later became his wife.

Q. Was SKILTON a member of the Party then or at any time?

A. No, not to my knowledge.

Q. Are you still acquainted with SKILTON?

A. Yes.

Q. Was SKILTON ever involved in any espionage activity to your knowledge?

A. I don't think so. The rest of the people that frequented the apartment were mostly Bohemian characters in the Village that drifted in and out. There were a few others that I recall now, a Dr. COPLEY, an osteopath, and a girl friend of VERA KANE's, IRENE GRAVES, I believe who had been the society editor on the "New York World" before it combined with the "World Telegram", and let me think, there must be some others. HARRY GOLD was there on very rare occasions, was there once or twice.

Q. Who introduced HARRY to that crowd?

A. I think HELLER and I did.

Q. All these people that you mentioned were acquainted with Harry?

A. Not necessarily, although they may have been.

Q. VERA KANE was acquainted with him, was she not?

A. Yes.

Q. Did VERA KANE think highly of HARRY? What was her opinion of him?

A. I believe that in the beginning she thought that he was very naive and innocent, and at a later date I think she changed her opinion.

Q. Why?

A. I never really knew why, but she told both FRED HELLER and myself not to associate with him.

Q. Did she know of HARRY GOLD's espionage activity?

A. Yes.

Q. How did she know?

A. She was in on the original discussions.

Q. Between you and HELLER?

A. Yes, when we were planning to go to the Soviet Union.

Q. She knew that GOLD was brought into Soviet espionage by you and HELLER?

A. Yes.

Q. Did she know of his part in Soviet espionage after that time?

A. I think she did, although she did not tell me so, and it is just that she seemed to know that he was doing something that was of such a nature that HELLER and I should not be associated with him. She knew of course that I was trying to get out of the thing.

Q. During what periods do you figure that she knew of GOLD's espionage activity?

A. I think from the very beginning.

Q. Until when did she know that he was involved in espionage, the entire time up to the present?

A. I think so.

Q. What was her source of information?

A. I haven't any idea, I often wondered what it was, and she made a few remarks on various occasions that led me to suspect that she probably knew a lot more about it than I did, either that or she was just imagining things.

Q. What were some of her remarks that she made that led you to believe that?

A. Well, she, I believe, told both HELIER and myself that HARRY was a dangerous man to associate with, although I don't know if she used those exact words.

Q. About when was that?

A. That was probably about from 1937 right up until the last time I saw her.

Q. When did you last see her?

A. I think about 1944.

Q. Now you were a pretty close friend of HARRY GOLD's and after she told you that HARRY was a bad fellow for you to associate with, did you ask her why?

A. Well, no I didn't ask her why because VERA KANE has a domineering personality and I did not want to get into any particular discussion with her.

Q. Didn't natural curiosity make you inquire, TOM?

A. Well, she would not have told me anyway if she did not want to.

Q. Did you inquire?

A. I don't think so.

Q. You simply accepted the fact that HARRY was bad company for you?

A. Yes, as a matter of fact I did not see HARRY very often during that period.

Q. Did you ever ask HARRY if he knew why VERA should say that?

A. No, I don't think I did. My position was that I had to be very careful in discussing these matters with either VERA or HARRY because I never knew precisely where they stood on anything and I was trying to get out of this thing myself, and I preferred not to discuss it.

Q. Did you ever have any indication that VERA KANE was engaged in espionage?

A. An indirect indication which I didn't believe at the time, but which subsequently I did believe. She told me a story one time as to why she disappeared, and I told you before that I did not see her for a period of about three years or so and that she had disappeared from the hotel where she was staying and left no forwarding address of any kind.

Q. Around when was this?

A. I think it was about 1936 or sometime along there. She had been living in the, I think it was the Hotel Cartaret at 7th Avenue and I used to see her generally on a Saturday evening and we would have dinner together and one Saturday evening I came to the hotel and they told me that she had moved and she had not left any forwarding address, so I was just out of contact with her.

Q. For how long a period?

A. About two or three years - quite some time. As a matter of fact I did not see her again as I recall until after I was out of the hospital.

Q. What makes you think that is suspicious, TOM? What connection do you draw to that?

A. Well, when we got in contact again the way it happened HELLER had written her a Christmas card at her place of employment, FRAZER, SPEAR, MEYER, and KIDDER, a law firm, and she got in touch with him, and then the three of us got together and she told me a story that she had had to go in hiding for some reason or another, I don't recall what,

but it implied that she was on the wrong side of the law.

Q. Did you ever ask her where she had been?

A. Yes, I told her that I had been trying to get in touch with her for a long time, and I wondered where she had been, and she told me that she had been in New York, but that she had been living someplace in the lower East Side, I believe.

Q. Did you ever know her to know any of the Soviet Agents that you knew?

A. She met a couple of them in her own apartment.

Q. Was HELLER present at that time?

A. I don't know. I don't think so. I think that was about the time that VERA and HELLER split up.

Q. When did they live together, TOM?

A. That was about, I think, 1934 and perhaps part of 1935.

Q. Did HELLER ever meet Agents in VERA's apartment?

A. He could have, I don't know. The reason was he was unemployed most of the time. He was home during the day.

Q. Do you know, TOM?

A. I don't know definitely.

Q. What was VERA's relationship to the Soviet Union?

A. She expressed a desire at one time to know what she could do to help the Soviet Union in her position.

Q. Expressed to whom?

A. To HELLER and I. It seems that as nearly as I can recall it she said that a lot of confidential information came to her attention concerning the inside dealings of some of America's larger corporations, one was

ALLIED CHEMICAL AND DYE, and I believe a steel company or two, that she knew members on the Boards of Directors of these various companies through her work in the law office.

Q. She told this to you and HELLER?

A. I believe she told it to OVAKIMIAN.

Q. Why do you say that you believe she told it to OVAKIMIAN?

A. Because he seemed interested in VERA KANE. In other words on a few occasions he asked me personal questions about her.

Q. You submitted a genealogical sketch on her?

A. Yes. He asked for additional information.

Q. Did you submit that to OVAKIMIAN or PETERSEN?

A. That was to PETERSEN. OVAKIMIAN asked me questions before that.

Q. Then did you have reason to believe that VERA KANE was possibly furnishing information to the Soviets?

A. The only indication that I had is that when I first knew VERA KANE she never used to be so busy, that is she would do a normal week's work and call it quits, and the longer I knew her, the busier she became. She would work at the office, presumably at her office, until very late hours and always worked Saturdays and Sundays, and she had less and less time for anything else. Of course she said that she was busy with her office work.

Q. TOM, had VERA KANE ever been married?

A. Yes.

Q. To whom?

A. To a fellow by the name of, the only name I heard him referred to was JACK KANE. I do recall his name, it was JOHN DEMPSTER KANE. I believe that he was a Philadelphian born and raised here, and she had never gotten a divorce from him. She had one son by him and the son was with the Father. When I heard about her husband, JACK KANE, it seems that he was superintendent of a paper mill some place in

upstate New York, that she only saw him about once a year when she went to visit her son.

Q. What was her maiden name?

A. VERONICA BATCHELOR.

Q. Where is she from?

A. Some place near Rochester, New York. Oh, pardon me, I believe a town called Rensselaer, which is a suburb of Troy, or perhaps it is the other way around. I think that that was her home town.

Q. TCM, in 1934 she typed up the reports of NOPCO process. Is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Who turned those reports over to you?

A. I believe that those typewritten reports were turned over by HELIER and I together.

Q. VERA knew that they were being typed for the Russians, did she not?

A. Yes.

Q. VERA also typed up the formulas that HELIER brought from ACP?

A. Yes.

Q. One of the two purposes for typing those formulas was to make them available to the Russians, and that you and HELLER were to use them in business some day. VERA made these copies?

A. Yes.

Q. They were then given to you. Did you give them to the Russians?

A. No, I did not.

Q. What did you do with them?

A. I kept them until one time when HELLER got a little bit worried and he wanted to take them back in his own possession, and I told him no, we were planning to use these in our business, so we had quite a discussion as to what to do with them, and he said he did not want me to have them, but it would be all right for VERA to have them.

Q. So did you give them to VERA KANE?

A. Yes.

Q. When was that that you gave them to VERA KANE?

A. It was probably about 1940. As I recall it, it was in the winter time.

Q. Did you ever ask her after that time what she did with them?

A. I did not ask her, but she told me.

Q. What did she tell you?

A. She told both of us what she was going to do with them. She said that she was going to put them in a safe deposit box in a vault some place.

Q. And she said later that she did it, did she?

A. Yes.

Q. Why was she retaining them?

A. Because HELLER wanted her to have them.

Q. Did she ever mention around that time or any time thereafter that she may have been in contact with the Russians?

A. No, she never mentioned it to me, but she knew all during this period that I was trying to break the contact with them, so she naturally would not have.

Q. Did she encourage your break, or did she feel that you were wrong in breaking?

A. She encouraged it in a way that worried me a little bit. It was one of those intangible things that was sensed, that you feel without being able to just put your finger on what is in her mind. She told

me that the best thing to do was to go to the FBI and that she would arrange for me to meet the FBI. I thought that if I were going to follow that course of action that there would not be any arrangements necessary. That is the intangible thing that I sensed.

Q. You think, then, that she might be sounding you out to see if you would have gone to the FBI?

A. Yes.

Q. Sounding you out on behalf of the Russians?

A. Yes, that is the impression that I had. It was a feeling of uneasiness about the situation. This happened specifically as nearly as I can place the date, shortly after the assassination of TROTSKY. I told her that I had been currently picked to take part in that assassination in the plot and told her that that is why I wanted to get out, that I could not stand this sort of thing, that it was too much emotional strain and I was in a very high state of nervous tension because I had just come back from a meeting with JACK.

Q. She knew you were in the Trotskyite Party?

A. Yes.

Q. Did she know you were in there on behalf of the Soviets?

A. Yes. She herself was sure we were pro-Soviet.

Q. In other words, if you had been there for reasons other than the Soviets she would not have tolerated your friendship?

A. Possibly not.

Q. You told her all about your Soviet activities?

A. Not all about it because I always sensed that I could not go too far with her in confiding in her.

Q. Was she the only person besides HARRY who you admitted your relations to?

A. Yes.

Q. And HELLER?

A. No, I did not tell HELLER. I was in the Trotskyite Party but he did not know the circumstances under which I became one.

Q. Do you know of any Russian contacts that VERA KANE had?

A. I do not know of any Russian contacts, but I do know of a few Communist Party contacts. One was a lawyer practicing in New York City. His last name was UBOFF. I don't believe I ever heard his first name because he was referred to as UBOFF. He was supposed to be some very influential Communist in the background. Another was CLARENCE HATHAWAY, one time editor of the "Daily Worker".

Q. Do you know HATHAWAY?

A. I met HATHAWAY one time when he was with VERA KANE.

Q. Was he editor of the "Worker" at that time?

A. He was editor of the "Worker" at that time.

Q. Was that the "Worker" or the "Daily Worker".

A. The "Daily Worker". The circumstances were these. On one Saturday evening when VERA KANE and I were going to have dinner together we went into a small Chinese restaurant near Union Square that was either run by the Communist Party or by sympathizer. This was not the workers cafeteria in the Party Building, it was a little Chinese restaurant. VERA saw HATHAWAY there and she introduced me to him. That was the only time I ever met HATHAWAY.

Q. Were there any other influential Communists with whom she was friendly?

A. I don't know of any directly that is from my own association with her, but she did mention at various times that she knew members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and that she had on occasion been able to furnish them with information which was of use to them.

Q. What nature, did she indicate?

A. She told me one time that she knew that the telephone lines to the

Headquarters had been tapped.

Q. Headquarters to the Communist Party?

A. Yes. The Headquarters of the Communist Party on 13th Street had been tapped.

Q. By whom?

A. She did not tell me. It may have been New York City police or somebody else, and that she had heard it there at her office and that she had told somebody on the National Committee of the Party and put them wise to it. There is another bit of information which may be entirely incidental, and I will tell you for what it is worth. It seems that her direct superior in the firm of FRAZER, SPEAR, MEYER, and KIDDER, Mr. SPEAR was at that time interested in taking a trip to the Soviet Union. This was, I can't recall when it was - it was probably in the late 30's or the early 40's, and she had made arrangements for him to go to the Soviet Union, and it seems that SPEAR was a rather wealthy man in his own right, and naturally would be to be associated with a Wall Street law firm. But he was a liberal and had an interest in Socialism and she had made arrangements for both SPEAR and his wife to visit the Soviet Union.

Q. She told you that?

A. Yes.

Q. Did she say how she made the arrangements?

A. No, she didn't. It may merely have been acting as his personal messenger to arrange for passports, or it may have been something else.

Q. Now about VERA KANE. What is her background?

A. She was born September 25, 1899.

Q. Where did she go to school?

A. Barnard College, at least that is the story she told me.

Q. I believe you told us that you originally met her through J. BYRON McKINNEY.

A. That is right.

Q. How did he come to know her?

A. He met her through this IRENE GRAVES, generally known as RANE GRAVES. RANE GRAVES and McKINNEY had been neighbors as children, I believe. I believe that was at Rochester, New York, and that VERA KANE and RANEY GRAVES subsequently became acquainted, and that McKINNEY met VERA KANE through RANE GRAVES.

Q. VERA and IRENE grew up together?

A. No, McKINNEY and IRENE grew up together.

Q. You haven't seen VERA since 1944?

A. 1944 or early 1945. I haven't seen her since then at all.

Q. What was the occasion then?

A. Purely social last time I saw her. She is an interesting woman.

Q. In addition to those that you previously mentioned who else was up there at VERA KANE's?

A. HENRY and AUREA BROWN, EDWARD DRAKE, HARRY DALALIAN.

Q. He was a classmate of yours and HELIER's?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he in Philadelphia today?

A. No, the last time I heard from him he was living in Rutherford, New Jersey, and I believe working for the Lederle Laboratory Division of the AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY at Pearl River, New York.

Q. Where is BROWN today, do you know?

A. HENRY BROWN?

Q. Yes.

A. I haven't seen him in a good many years, but I think he is still living in New York City. At the time I knew him he was working for

some firm engaged in textiles.

Q. Of the aforementioned group were any of them members of the Communist Party at any time?

A. I don't think any of them were members, but they were all of them more or less sympathetic to the Communist movement. This fellow ED DRAKE had been a member of the IWW at one time. He was an ex-sailor at one time, but he had been a member of the IWW, but at that time he was sympathetic to the Communist Party.

Q. TCM, I believe that the other day you told us that on one occasion you went to Washington to see a Doctor CHARLES SANDO of the Department of Agriculture?

A. Yes.

Q. What was your purpose in going down to see him?

A. That was purely personal. I had a chance to stop off in Washington because I had been sent by NAPCO to a rayon manufacturer that was a customer of NAPCO's in New Castle, Delaware, I believe, and I think it was the NEW CASTLE RAYON COMPANY, although I am not sure of the name. This was a customer service, so I had heard of the very interesting work that Dr. SANDO had been doing to preserve biological specimens in plexiglass, and I wanted to see some of the specimens he had and what they looked like, and also get instructions for preparing them myself.

Q. Is this the only time that you ever saw SANDO?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he give you the information?

A. No. He told me that his work was in the experimental stage and that it would probably be published at a later date, but that since it was in the experimental stage he did not want to get involved in a discussion because it would take too long. There was nothing secret about the work - nothing confidential.

Q. When was that?

A. I think that was 1939.

Q. You mentioned previously that PETERSEN offered you the opportunity of going to the California Institute of Technology.

A. Yes.

Q. When was that and what the details were?

A. I think that he first made the offer in 1936 or perhaps it was even earlier. It may have been 1935 and he told me that he wanted me to go out and stay a long time. He wanted me to stay and take a Doctor's Degree, and that I would be provided with a liberal expense account, and that I would have all the money I needed, and that he wanted me to carry a light schedule so that the time would be prolonged. He said that he thought that could be arranged so that I could carry only a half a schedule, take half the normal semester hours of work or a little more, and that that would give me a time to work for them and it would also prolong my stay. He told me that there was some work being done there that was of great interest to them in the laboratory of C.I.T., and that he would tell me whom to contact when I went.

Q. Did he say what the nature of the work was?

A. He did not say. I asked him whether it was in chemistry or in engineering and he said I would be told when everything else was arranged. He told me that if it were possible he wanted me to stay there eight or ten years anyway, but not necessarily as a student but there were some extremely interesting projects underway.

Q. Did he indicate who the Soviet contacts there at California Tech were? Were they professors?

A. I believe that they were on the faculty.

Q. Did he actually indicate that to you?

A. I am sure they were not students. That would not be of any interest. The work was going on in the laboratories of California Tech.

Q. Did he want you to take steps on your own to enroll? Did you ever write to California Tech?

A. Yes, I wrote for a catalogue as a matter of fact that was done after great pressure. I had to bring the catalogue to him one night and he would look over the catalog generally and then the names of the staff, the instructors, etc., not too carefully because I think

he was just probably checking to see if the names were there. He knew at that time who I was to contact but he did not tell me.

Q. Did he return the catalogue to you? Do you still have it?

A. I doubt it. It could be that I have it, but I don't think so. In that connection he told me also that they were interested in some experimental work being conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but that the work at C.I.T. was far more important, so he would prefer that I go there.

Q. Did you ever apply for admission?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did they just let it drop or did they try to press you further?

A. No, I was pressured into applying and when I did not they probably got somebody else.

Q. You are guessing when you say that they got somebody else, or do you know?

A. Not exactly, because if they did not get somebody else, pressure would have been still applied. It was one of those things that you don't get out of so easily.

Q. Did you discuss that with HARRY GOLD?

A. Yes. The same offer was made to him at the University of Cincinnati, but for another purpose. He was not to contact a member of the faculty there, but just to get located in Cincinnati.

Q. Who told you - Harry? Or your superior?

A. HARRY told me. The story HARRY told me was that they wanted him to go out to the University of Cincinnati and get his degree and they would provide a liberal allowance for him and pay all his expenses and they wanted him to contact somebody out there that was employed in an industrial plant. I believe it was an aeronautical plant, although I am not quite sure. This fellow that he was supposed to contact in Cincinnati had been a student at M.I.T. and while he was there he had earned money to partially work his way through M.I.T. by tutoring some Russian students in mathematics, and that he had been paid by the Soviet Union for this work, and so HARRY applied for admittance at the University of Cincinnati, and for some reason or another he could not get credit for all of the courses he had taken at Penn and Drexel, and Xavier University was more liberal in

allowing credit for previous academic work, and so he went there instead, and then he told me that he had contacted this fellow who was living in Cincinnati and that the fellow refused flatly to have any further dealings with the Soviet Union, and HARRY then said that when he brought this information back to the Agent that he was contacting they discussed methods of pressuring him in the use of terror, and of course I knew all about this from personal experience but the superior had discussed with him the matter of, to use a slang phrase, of "taking this fellow for a ride and beating him up", and I believe HARRY indicated that he thought it might be a good idea, - another reason I never confided too much in HARRY GOLD after that.

Q. Did you lend HARRY any money while he was at Xavier?

A. Yes, I loaned him small sums on various occasions.

Q. Were you repaid?

A. For the most part I believe so.

Q. Why did he need money if he had a liberal expense account?

A. He was double-crossed. After he got out there in Cincinnati his superior told him that it might cause suspicion if he had too much money to spend, so he said that the Agent told him that he would have to live like a poor student and like any other poor student and he was going to see to it by seeing that he did not have any money. He did give him some, but it was not adequate, and so HARRY borrowed money not only from me, but from several other people.

Q. Who?

A. I believe that he said he arranged for loans not from DOUGHERTY but through DOUGHERTY and through people he knew at PENN SUGAR and wherever he could get it. As far as I know, I didn't inquire specifically, but I don't think the fellow he was sent out there to contact ever did come through with any information. That is another reason they thought he was wasting money.

Q. Tom, you told us that at one time they offered to set you up in business.

A. Yes.

Q. Will you explain that more fully?

A. Well, after they had the Nopco formulae there was no reason, from the standpoint of the Soviet agents, that I should stay at Nopco any more. They weren't interested in any further experimental work that was going on and they wanted me to become more active for them. They wanted me to devote my full time to espionage activities.

Q. When was this?

A. This happened on several occasions, both before and after the suggestion that I go to CIT as a student. The first time it happened was before, so it possibly would have been 1935. The nature of the business was not too important because it would not have been necessary that the business make any money.

Q. Did they suggest a certain type of business that you go into?

A. Yes, they suggested that I start a consulting laboratory and they suggested also that I go into the clinical laboratory business, and there was another suggestion that I open a small store. The choice of the type of business would have been left pretty much to me. The purpose of the suggestion was to form a legal cover to give a visible means of support while I did espionage work.

Q. Where were you to open this store or business? Was that discussed?

A. Yes, I could have had a choice of places, not an unlimited choice, but I could have had a choice. One place was in New York City. Another place was on the West Coast.

Q. Where?

A. I believe San Francisco, or perhaps it was Los Angeles. I don't recall specifically any other places. Newark was not of them.

Q. Who made this offer to you?

A. PAUL PETERSEN.

Q. How much were they going to pay you? Was that discussed?

A. That wasn't discussed but it would have been quite an adequate amount. I believe that he did make some reference to the fact that it wouldn't be less than \$100.00 a week.

Q. Would not be less?

A. Would not be less, and in those days that was a large sum of money. That was during depression times.

Q. Did he indicate to you that anybody else in their employ was operating in that capacity?

A. No. He did say that that was one of the best ways to provide a visible means of support and not to arouse curiosity and that the business would have to prosper only to the extent where it would pay the employees. It didn't have to pay me anything because they would take care of me.

Q. What would have been your work if you had such a cover company? What would have been your espionage activity?

A. He didn't indicate.

Q. He didn't tell you what you yourself would have to do?

A. No.

Q. Did he indicate any types of business that they had found to be successful for that sort of thing?

A. He said, I believe, that a small dry goods store might be a good idea, or a small clothing store. I seem to remember something about selling raincoats as being mentioned.

Q. Well, will you explain further what else happened after he suggested that to you?

A. I told him that, from my standpoint, it would be impossible because I couldn't even put up a good front as a merchant and that this matter of consulting wouldn't really fool anybody because a successful consultant required quite a long time to build up a clientele. He had to build up a reputation and that somebody that casually observed the business would know that it couldn't be on a paying basis. In other

words, that suggestion was impractical. So he told me that I could choose the type of business that I wanted.

Q. Well, then what did you do?

A. I told him that I couldn't go into business, so I did nothing about it.

Q. There was never any pressure brought upon you?

A. There was pressure but, as I recall it, the time the pressure was the greatest was the time when I joined the Socialist Party. I also recall that he suggested that a small importing business might not be a bad idea.

Q. Importing?

A. Yes, and he said that in this connection it might be a good idea, since I was employed in the chemical industry, to import laboratory apparatus.

Q. Were they going to put the money up?

A. Yes. They would have supplied any amount necessary within reason. Of course, it was understood that it would be a small business.

Q. There is one thing I would like to go into and that is this. I believe you told us in 1934 OVAKIMIAN introduced you to PETERSEN and that you subsequently, one day, introduced GOLD to PAUL PETERSEN.

A. Yes.

Q. Will you give us the full details of your introduction of GOLD to PETERSEN?

A. Well, OVAKIMIAN had known about GOLD's willingness to supply information to the Soviet Union, I believe, from HELLER.

Q. Well, did he tell you that?

A. Did who tell me?

Q. OVAKIMIAN or HELLER.

A. I think that the three of us were present when it was discussed.

Q. You, HELLER and OVAKIMIAN?

A. Yes. So I think that that was one of the first things that was discussed with PETERSEN, about arranging for a meeting with HARRY GOLD. He wanted a biographical sketch and, a week or so after, he said he wanted to see HARRY.

Q. Did you or HELLER make arrangements for HARRY to come up to New York, or Newark, or wherever it may have been?

A. I am inclined to think that HELLER made the arrangements because HARRY at that time was employed in Penn Sugar and HELLER used to come home to Philadelphia more frequently.

Q. Do I understand you to say that PETERSEN wanted to meet GOLD?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, who would have told HELLER to make the arrangements then?

A. I think I did, although that is very vague. I can't be sure any more because a lot happened right at that time. I believe the way it actually happened is that HELLER had told HARRY to start the work on the project.

Q. Project?

A. Yes, the project of collecting information. This was partly achieved before he ever met PETERSEN. In other words he had some information ready right then.

Q. Did one of them tell you that, either GOLD or HELLER?

A. I think so. I don't remember who told me.

Q. All right, did HARRY GOLD come to your apartment?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know he was coming?

A. Yes, I don't know how I knew, but I did know because the appointment was all prearranged.

Q. I see. Then GOLD came to your apartment. Where did you then take him?

A. Took him to New York to the prearranged meeting place with PETERSEN.

Q. Where was that meeting place? Can you recall?

A. I can't be sure where it was. It did take place in a restaurant.

Q. It was in a restaurant?

A. Yes, I don't think we met on a street corner.

Q. Just how did you introduce PETERSEN to HARRY?

A. Just in the usual way, PAUL PETERSEN--HARRY GOLD.

Q. Did you introduce him as PAUL PETERSEN?

A. Yes.

Q. You are certain that you told HARRY it was PAUL PETERSEN?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever know anyone by the name of PAUL SMITH?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever know PETERSEN to use the name PAUL SMITH?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Were you, HARRY and PETERSEN ever together on more than that one occasion?

A. Just that once.

Q. Did you three ever have dinner together at a later occasion?

A. I don't believe so. I'm sure that we didn't.

Q. Tom, you seem doubtful on that PAUL SMITH answer.

A. Well, I'm doubtful for this reason. I may have been instructed to introduce HARRY to PETERSEN as PAUL and he may have used the name SMITH. That could be.

Q. In other words, you wouldn't have told HARRY that it was PAUL PETERSEN but simply PAUL, is that what you mean?

A. That's right.

Q. Is that what you think to be the case, to the best of your recollection now?

A. Yes, that could have happened. I am not sure really.

Q. You feel certain that the meet between the three of you took place in a restaurant?

A. Yes, because that was where I generally met PETERSEN, in one of the more expensive restaurants. On think it over, it may have been Gaffanti's Restaurant near Pennsylvania Station in New York. It is one of the better Italian restaurants and I had been there on a number of occasions with PETERSEN.

Q. During this meet between you, HARRY and PETERSEN, what was discussed, Tom, can you recall?

A. As far as I can recall, there was very little discussed except social things. In other words, whatever PETERSEN had to say to HARRY he did not say in my presence. I believe HARRY asked some questions that he got evasive answers.

Q. Did PAUL PETERSEN pay for the dinner for the three of you?

A. Yes, he always paid.

Q. Did he make an appointment to meet HARRY at a later time?

A. Yes.

Q. How much later? That same day or night?

A. No, I believe it was the following week.

Q. Did HARRY have material there with him at that time to turn over to PAUL PETERSEN?

A. I believe so, although he may have brought it later. I can't be sure.

Q. Can you recall whether HARRY turned over anything that night to him?

A. I don't know. I am inclined to think that he did not.

Q. You feel certain that the meet took place in a restaurant near Pennsylvania Station, and not on the street?

A. I don't think that it took place on the street because PETERSEN generally avoided street corner meetings, not always but generally did. He was one of the most prompt men I ever met. You could almost set your watch by his appearance. But apparently he couldn't always be sure of other people being so prompt and he thought that it was bad to stand around on corners too long. So generally we arranged to meet in a restaurant for that reason.

Q. What time of year was that?

A. I don't know. I think it was the fall. As I recall, it was rather cool weather.

Q. You feel certain that that was the only occasion in which you, and PAUL, and HARRY ever had dinner together?

A. I am certain that was the only time.

Q. Actually, did HARRY go up there with the idea of possibly going to Russia himself, or did he go up there with the idea of passing information of a technical nature in the future?

A. That is a very hard question to answer but I believe that in the beginning he went there with the idea that he might possibly go to Russia himself later. He knew that that was why HELLER and I had contacted Amtorg in the first place and I believe that he felt his own job as being very insecure and thought he might like to go to Russia to work.

Q. Did you ever discuss with HARRY this meeting later?

A. I probably did but I can't recall specifically in what connection.

Q. Did HARRY ever say that this man, to whom you introduced him, contacted him later?

A. Yes, as a matter of fact, HARRY was the one that told PETERSEN that I wanted a set of books, previously referred to, on fats, oils and waxes, and HARRY told me that I was going to get a gift of this set of books and I believe he got one too.

Q. In other words, for a period then, you and HARRY were handled by the same Soviet superior?

A. Yes.

Q. And that was PAUL PETERSEN?

A. The fellow I knew as PAUL PETERSEN.

Q. And the one you introduced to HARRY as PAUL?

A. Yes.

Q. You're not sure that you said PETERSEN?

A. I'm not sure that I said PETERSEN. Thinking back, I probably was instructed not to use his last name.

Q. Did HARRY ever indicate to you when he ceased to be in contact with this PAUL?

A. Indirectly, I believe, he did because as I recall it PETERSEN, or the fellow I knew as PAUL PETERSEN, was the one that first suggested to HARRY that he go out to the University of Cincinnati. We did discuss that. I told him that PAUL wanted me to go to California Institute of Technology.

Q. Would you and HARRY both refer to your contacts as PAUL?

A. I think so. I have always remembered the name PAUL PETERSEN, but I think we probably did refer to him as PAUL.

Q. In other words, you and HARRY both discussed PAUL together?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have any idea if PAUL kept in contact with HARRY GOLD?

A. Probably until about 1937 or so. It must have been a matter of a few years.

Q. Now why do you say that?

A. I am just guessing on the basis of these offers that we both had to go to institutions of higher learning. I know positively that the offers originated from the same individual and that I saw PETERSEN for quite some time after that.

Q. Did HARRY ever tell you the names of some of his other contacts?

A. No.

Q. Tom, were you ever acquainted with, or heard the name of ETHEL MANN? Does that name register with you?

A. No. I know another MANN—BEATRICE MANN.

Q. What is your connection? What do you recall there?

A. She is the wife of JACK ROSNER, both Trotskyites.

Q. Did you ever hear STAPLER mention a woman by the name of ETHEL MANN?

A. No.

Q. Tom, we have here some material that we picked up as a result of your authorization to search your possessions at the Von Poznack Warehouse. This is a green strongbox that you had there. The key was among your effects up here at your residence. We opened it and there is some material that we would like to have you give us an explanation of. There are names of individuals here and we would like to have you identify the people. I think there are some people here who are rather interesting to us. So let's have the complete story, as much as you can recall, on all these people. Will you do that?

A. Surely.

Q. Here's a three page letter to GEORGE BREITMAN from CARLOS HUDSON, dated May 19, 1939.

A. GEORGE BREITMAN was the Organizer of the Socialist Workers Party in Newark.

Q. Who was CARLOS HUDSON?

A. I don't know CARLOS HUDSON. I believe that he was probably somebody from Minneapolis, judging from the contents of the letter, who had been sent to New York to organize this Guard. I don't recall ever having met him.

Q. How did you come in possession of that letter?

A. That was probably left in my apartment by BREITMAN. During a period of time when BREITMAN was on the outs with his family, he used to stay at my apartment.

Q. Did he spend much time at your apartment?

A. Yes. As a matter of fact, he slept there and got his meals there during the period.

Q. Did you furnish information of that nature to your Soviet superior at that time?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Did you belong to this Guard?

A. No, I didn't. During this period it wouldn't have been possible, even had I desired, because I still had the bad arm.

Q. Did BREITMAN form a Guard of this type?

A. There were attempts made to organize a Guard and I believe that it more or less fizzled out after about a few months. I know that some of the members of the Party did go to the Party headquarters one or two nights a week and get instruction in jujitsu, and that sort of thing.

Q. From whom?

A. I believe somebody came from New York to provide the instruction.

Q. Did you get in it?

A. No, I wasn't completely over my injury at the time.

Q. Was this a very large organization, this Union Defense Guard? Did you ever go to any of their meetings?

A. Yes, I saw them practicing gymnastics and so on in the headquarters and probably had in Newark, I should guess, about 15 members.

Q. How long did it last?

A. Well, I believe that it was all over by the late Fall of '39, perhaps before that.

Q. Why?

A. It died a natural death as I recall it, a loss of interest and no real opposition.

Q. Did you ever have any firearms training?

A. No, that part of the plan was never carried out.

Q. Did BREITMAN have firearms in your apartment?

A. No.

Q. Did the Socialist Workers Party have this UDG, as I believe you referred to it in that letter, throughout the country?

A. That was the plan. How far they ever got in carrying it out I don't know. As much as I know about it, the original idea came from FARRELL DOBBS and a part of the membership was opposed to it, but not a very large part. They thought it was ultraleft.

Q. FARRELL DOBBS was the originator, do you say?

A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. And there was some opposition?

A. Yes.

Q. Were the Soviets ever interested in GEORGE BREITMAN?

A. Not especially, because they didn't consider him an important figure from the standpoint of my assignments. The only important figures in Newark were the WEBERS, JACK and SARA.

Q. Do you know where BREITMAN is now?

A. I believe that he is now editor of the Socialist Workers Party paper, what is it called, "The Militant"?

Q. Yes.

A. I believe he is the editor.

Q. The next thing is a drill manual of the Anti-Fascist Labor Guard. Have you ever seen that before, Tom?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us about it.

A. I don't know that there is much I can tell you about it. I believe that these were issued to the UDG, the members of the UDG, Union Defense Guard.

Q. Well, were you a social member of it, even though not an active member, Tom?

A. I could have been. I don't recall much about it. I was in the headquarters a few times when this sort of thing was going on, but I would have to be a social member because I still had a bad arm.

Q. You say you may possibly have been a member?

A. Yes.

Q. This manual doesn't mention jujitsu, but only close order drill.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you take part in that?

A. No, I don't think that that was ever indulged in at the headquarters.

Q. Anywhere?

A. Not as far as I know. I don't know the origin of this pamphlet, but I presume that it must have originated in Minneapolis.

Q. How did you come by it?

A. Probably they gave it to me.

Q. Were you acquainted with BOB STILER or HARRY MILTON?

A. No, those names don't mean anything to me. I believe they are probably Minneapolis union members. That is only a guess, of course.

Q. Did they participate at the headquarters in this close order drill and combat drill?

A. I don't think that it ever got to that point. It was, as nearly as I recall, just a social group that used to meet one or two evenings a week and do a little wrestling and practice a little jujitsu and that sort of thing. I am speaking now of the Newark organization. I wouldn't know anything about what happened elsewhere.

Q. I realize that. We only want, Tom, information of your own knowledge. We don't want you to guess what might have happened elsewhere.

Next is a letter dated 6/21/39, addressed to TOM and signed HEATHCLIFFE. Who is HEATHCLIFFE?

A. I believe that he is a graduate of NYU Law School. He is a cripple of some sort, not a hunchback, but he has some sort of congenital deformity and he is pretty badly crippled.

Q. What is his real name, Tom?

A. I am trying to think.

Q. Would it be in this list?

(At this point BLACK shown list of names on notepaper.)

A. Well, I tell you, on this list here you have hit the jackpot. If you want to know who the members of the Union Defense Guard were, this is it. Due to my injury, I was not an active member but I was secretary and this is a list of all the members, and those were the correct names because it was decided that everybody should use their correct name and address. What their aliases would be, most of them, I don't know.

Q. Is HEATHCLIFFE there on that list?

A. No, he isn't. He was a cripple and, therefore, he wouldn't be on the Union Defense list.

Q. Next is a small notebook, Tom, containing a list of names.

A. Do you remember my telling you that PETERSEN was in the process of becoming a member of the Socialist Workers Party and told me to concentrate on three people?

Q. Yes.

A. Two of them were JACK and SARA WEBER. The third one is this DORA GELFAND who turned out not to be a member at all but somebody who had, at one time or another, contributed money to the Trotskyist group.

Q. Was she the actress?

A. I don't know.

Q. Didn't you tell us one was on the stage?

A. No, not of this group. That was the name given to me by PETERSEN and the address.

Q. That is DORA GELFAND, 784 South 16th Street?

A. Yes, he had that address.

Q. What town is that?

A. That is in Newark.

Q. You say that she was not a member of the Trotskyites?

A. She was not and never had been. She had contributed money, I believe a considerable sum, \$100.00 or something like that, to the Trotskyist organization.

Q. Is that a description of the property she owns?

A. That's right. He wanted me to look that up, which I did, in the Hall of Records in Newark and find out if she owned the house. I don't know why he wanted to know that or anything about it.

Q. Did you report that back to PETERSEN?

A. I told him that I had found out that she was not a member of the Party and I probably did give him this since I have a note on it here, of the value of the property and so on. I don't know anything about HERMAN B. GELFAND, except probably he was her husband.

Q. That would indicate that he is an architect and this is his telephone number, ES-3572. What does ES stand for?

A. I believe Essex.

Q. ABRAHAM L. FRIEDMAN?

A. He was never a member as far as I know. I believe that he may have, at one time or another, contributed some money to the Trotskyites.

Q. Why do you have his name, Tom?

A. He was probably another one of these people that PETERSEN wanted me to find out something about, but he was one of the less important ones. PETERSEN was interested only in three really.

Q. In other words, PETERSEN gave you a number of names at various times that he wanted to be checked, is that right?

A. I think he gave them to me all at once, but he told me that the WEBERS were the most important, also this GELFAND, because there were three only that stand out in my mind.

Q. FRIEDMAN was not a member of the SWP?

A. No. Neither was the next name, KATHERINE E. SREBNICK.

Q. Why is her name linked with SARA WEBER's?

A. I think that probably she was a friend of SARA WEBER's, and that SARA may have gotten money from her at one time or another.

Q. How did you find that out?

A. I don't know, it is just an impression I have. SARA was always one to collect money for the cause.

Q. Did you know any of these people, the GELFANDS, FRIEDMAN or SREBNICK?

A. No.

Q. This SREBNICK is another one that PETERSEN asked you to check on?

A. Yes, apparently. This is the original information that PETERSEN gave me. He wasn't sure whether JACK WEBER was JACK or MAX and whether his name was JACOB or WEBER. He told me that he was a chemical engineer. It turned out subsequently that he was an electrical engineer.

Q. These are your original notes taken at the time PETERSEN told them to you?

A. Yes.

Q. In other words, these are the notes for your future investigation? These are your assignments?

A. That's right. This post office substation has nothing to do with it. That is personal. I mean, it doesn't even mean anything to me now. The note on the rooming house doesn't mean anything either.

Q. Well now, were you a member of the Socialist Party at that time, or did he give you these names and addresses and tell you to join?

A. It came about practically simultaneously. The first time I told him I was going to join the Trotskyites if things like the Moscow Trials continued. He was very angry and he met me and told me I should join.

Q. Then he gave you the name and address of the Socialist Party?

A. No, I found that out myself.

Q. Will you read each entry, Tom, as you come to it and tell us what it is?

A. "Post Office Substation, Clinton Hill Section, Seymour and Clinton Avenues," that has no meaning to me now.

"Not a rooming house," that doesn't have any meaning either.

"Socialist Party of Essex County, 1085 Broad Street, telephone MI 2-8965," that is where the Socialist Workers Party had been, but it moved to 46 West Kinney Street.

The name D. KATZ is not in my handwriting. That is DOROTHY KATZ. She was a Trotskyite.

This fellow GEORGE HOLLEY, that was his Party name. His correct name was GEORGE SCYTHES. He was a graduate of the University of Toronto.

Q. What did he do up there?

A. - He worked in Ballantine's Brewery as a chief chemist.

Q. Why is he on there?

A. Well since we were both chemists, I got acquainted with him and he told me what his name was, his correct name; and so when he came around to see me, of course, he dropped his aliases. As a matter of fact, he went back to Canada at the beginning of the war and reentered the country legally, and so he got his citizenship.

Q. Is he a citizen now?

A. I think so. While he was up in Canada, while he made that trip, he gave me the key to his own apartment and asked me to ship his possessions to Canada in case he couldn't reenter the country legally. In other words, I handled that for him, but he did come back in a week or so.

Q. He was here illegally and then went back to make a legal entry in order to become naturalized?

A. I tell you, he wasn't here illegally. He just crossed the border.

Q. Well he wasn't here on an immigration visa and therefore couldn't be naturalized.

A. That's right.

Q. Did he remain an SWP member? Is he still one today?

A. I don't know. I haven't seen him for years.

Q. When was the last time you saw him?

A. Oh, probably 1945.

Q. At that time he was still an SWP member?

A. No, he hadn't been active since about 1943.

Q. In other words, as far as you last knew, he wasn't an SWP member?

A. Yes.

Q. All right, go on.

A. He had been an espionage agent himself of a little different kind.

Q. That's interesting. Let's have that.

A. He had been a member of the Trotskyite group and also the Communist Party in Canada simultaneously. He had been recruited by MAURICE SPECTOR who was a Canadian lawyer and a leading Communist in Canada before the Communist-Trotskyist split. As a matter of fact, I believe SPECTOR had been a member of the Central Committee of Canada. So when MAURICE SPECTOR was thrown out of the Communist Party of Canada for Trotskyite opinions, he recruited this fellow SCYTHES to be a spy in the CP and signed him up secretly in what was called in those days "the Left Opposition," the Trotskyist opposition. During that period the Communist Party of Canada was illegal. SPECTOR came to this country and became a leading Trotskyite for awhile and then he dropped out, but SCYTHES came to this country and remained active in the Trotskyist movement.

Q. SCYTHES, as far as you know, is still in this country and up around the Newark area?

A. Yes, as far as I know.

The note, "See NICHOLS, East Rutherford...."

Q. Is that in your writing, Tom?

A. Yes, most of it is. I see a few that are not in my writing. NICHOLS, East Rutherford, was the name given to me by PETERSEN as being a man who had formerly worked with the Soviet Union in some connection or another. It was the first name that I was given to contact for Soviet espionage purposes. This fellow NICHOLS, as I recall the story, was a graduate of MIT, I believe, in metallurgy, and it seems that he was quite a microscopist. In other words, he liked to play with microscopes. It was at this time that PETERSEN offered to buy me a microscope for the first time. He knew that I was interested in microscopes and optical instruments generally, and he told me to contact this fellow, that he thought that he probably had an important job as a metallurgist, and that he had worked with, or for, the Soviet Union while he was a student at MIT and that I should look him up.

Q. Do you know his full name?

A. No, that was all PETERSEN knew.

Q. How were you going to identify him? Did you have anything else to identify him with?

A. PETERSEN had only a name. I was supposed to go and talk to him purely on microscopes, ask his advice on purchasing a microscope, or some such thing, and in that way get his acquaintance.

Q. Did you say that he had formerly turned information over to the Russians when he was at MIT?

A. That's what PETERSEN indicated, that he was an important technical contact, an important contact in the technical field.

Q. Have you any idea where he worked when he graduated?

A. Gee, I'm sorry, I haven't.

Q. Did you see him?

A. No, I never saw him.

Q. Did you make any attempt to identify him?

A. No, I made a note and didn't do anything about it.

Q. Did he press you for it later?

A. Yes, I believe I told him that NICHOLS wasn't interested in working with him, but I never saw NICHOLS.

Q. Do you have any idea how old NICHOLS was supposed to be?

A. Well presumably he must have been older than I was. Well I am only guessing. I don't know. He must have been a few years older than I was.

Q. Was he considered an authority in the field of microscopy?

A. He was not considered an authority. He was considered by PETERSEN as being somebody who could provide valuable information. This microscopy was a hobby. I believe his profession was metallurgy.

Q. NICHOLS was a metallurgist?

A. I believe so.

Q. Was he supposed to be employed in East Rutherford?

A. No, he was living in East Rutherford, but I believe he was employed some place within commuting distance.

Q. Now this was when, Tom?

A. As nearly as I can recall, it was 1935.

Q. PETERSEN himself, I take it from what you said, never met NICHOLS?

A. Never met NICHOLS, but his name had been turned over and East Rutherford, and I was supposed to locate him and contact him on the basis of a mutual interest in microscopy and feel him out to see whether he would supply metallurgical information to the Soviet Union.

"Sizing Up Sizes," is the title of a 16 mm. motion picture film that I helped to make for advertising purposes.

Next is, "shampoo, wave lotions, creams, cosmetics, tonics, sulf. products, soap, glycerine production, hydrogenation, bleaching and deodorization of oils."

Q. Tom, that first group of nine subjects, will you explain that to us?

A. When I was being pressured by PETERSEN for technical information, I drew up a list of things that I could fake reports on. The three that were crossed out....

Q. Which are they?

A. Shampoos, wave lotion creams and glycerine production were reports that were actually written and submitted to PETERSEN.

Q. Do you recall, Tom, what names you used as your sources of information on those?

A. I don't recall what names I used because these were completely faked from start to finish and I didn't keep copies of them because the copies would have been completely valueless.

Q. About when was this, Tom; still in 1935?

A. The next page has some mention about the Moscow Trials, so it would have to be.

The next note, "Hunter Electrocopist—paper available to all," is purely personal. The meaning of that note is that Nopco had a Hunter Electrocopist, that is, the one that uses the reflex process of photocopying, and I purchased this paper on a number of occasions to make photocopies for my own use technical literature, and I wanted to know whether it would be only available to owners of the machine or whether anybody could buy it. It really should have a question mark after it because that is what I wanted to find out.

The next thing is, "Moscow Trials, JAMES BURNHAM, NYC; MAURICE SPECTOR; MARTIN AHERN, Chairman." This was a debate that was held in Newark on the Moscow Trials by the Trotskyites.

Q. BURNHAM and SPECTOR debated and AHERN was Chairman?

A. That's right.

Q. This is the same MAURICE SPECTOR you talked about earlier?

A. That's right. This BURNHAM is Professor of Philosophy at N.Y.U.

This "Center Branch, Socialist Party and YPSL," that is the branch that I joined.

Q. Which branch was that?

A. Center Branch. It turned out to be the only branch in Newark. The others had disappeared.

"IRVING ROSENBERG, 136 Hawthorne Avenue, telephone Bigelow 3-2355," that is the fellow, the shoe clerk, that signed me up in the Socialist Party as a Trotskyite faction. "Cliff's" is the name of the shoe store where he worked. That was on Park Place.

This little note, "Reorganization Socialist Party, BECKER, ALEXANDER and ROSENKRANTZ," were considered dangerous people from the Trotskyist point of view. In other words, they were so-called Stalinists, Communist sympathizers.

Q. Within the Socialist Party?

A. Within the Socialist Party. This is information that ROSENBERG gave me, never to agree with anything either of these people said, either of these three people, because they were not Trotskyites and they were not Socialists, they were CP sympathizers.

Q. Did PETERSEN have anything to do with HOLLEY, or SCYTHES, as his true name was?

A. No, because I never gave him any information about HOLLEY and I don't think he knew anything about it. At least if he did, he did not indicate to me.

Q. Tom, would you like to resume this interview tomorrow night?

A. Yes, I would.

The interview with Mr. THOMAS L. BLACK was resumed at 6:37 p.m. on June 29, 1950 in Room 517, Philadelphia FBI Office. The interviewing agents were SAs ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR.

Q. TOM, you are here again voluntarily and at your request to continue this interview?

A. That's right.

Q. TOM, can you identify these photographs that I have just shown you?

A. Yes. DR. KARL P. STEIK, ROLAND KAPP, ANITA BARON.

Q. Were any of these individuals active in espionage organizations in which you were active?

A. No.

Q. I have another photograph I want to show you TOM. Can you tell me if you can identify that individual?

A. No, I never saw this individual.

Q. Would that be a photograph of DR. CHRISTMANN?

A. Now that you mention it, I believe it is. I saw DR. CHRISTMANN on only two or three occasions and it does look like him.

Q. On one of those occasions, was that in your apartment? When you introduced him to MARGOLIN?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever know MARGOLIN's first name?

A. His initial was M. It may have been . . . well, I never really knew.

Q. You think if you heard it you might be able to recognize it? Would it be MORTON, MARTIN . . .?

A. I don't know.

Q. Are you acquainted with an ARTHUR NICHOLS?

A. Yes. He was a friend of FRED HELLER's. I believe that I first met him at VERA KANE's apartment. I think that HELLER brought him to a party one Saturday night. As I recall it, he was an employee of a subsidiary of Penn Sugar, the Franklin American Chemical Company.

Q. Did he ever reside in Rutherford, New Jersey?

A. I think he resided in Carlsbad.

Q. TOM, among some of your effects, I noticed there was your birth certificate.

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you have that? Did the Soviets request you to get it?

A. No, I got that during the . . . because there was some talk around NOPCO that they were going to require it, but they never did as far as I know. That was the time people were being photographed and fingerprinted.

Q. TOM, we have here, some more material. Here's some pages of a notebook, about 4 5/8 x 2 3/4 with names appearing thereon. I wonder if you can look them over and tell us your knowledge of each of these individuals and their relationship with you.

A. JACK WEBER, SARAH WEBER — JACK and SARAH WEBER were husband and wife and their correct name was LOUIS and SARAH JACOBS. This is the information that I got for PAUL PETERSEN and I think I gave it to him in just about this form.

Q. Is this the result of your information as to their background?

A. That's right. He had this information himself by the time I gave it to him and was very much disgusted with the delay.

Q. I/E 39426 - This is his license number is it?

A. That's right.

Q. The notation in there is "JACK joined the SP, 1916. Classmate J. LOVESTONE, CCNY"?

A. Yes, JACK told me that himself.

Q. TOM, isn't there considerably more information there about WEBER than you led us to believe you had gotten? I believe you said that you found out his correct name and that was all.

A. Well, I had forgotten about these other details. As a matter of fact, this reminds me. It's a rather complete investigation.

Q. Did you ever contact the people by the name of GAFF who lived in the same building?

A. No. I think that that sort of information was generally required so I got it. In other words, he wanted to know who was in the same house.

Q. How did you get all this information TOM?

A. Well, getting the license number of his car . . . I got his name and address. Knowing that, the rest of the information could be obtained from the telephone company. That is, the house and so on. I probably . . . I did see that house, I must have.

Q. How did you find out he was employed at Edison's?

A. He told me that at a later time, I think.

Q. Then this is the result of your investigation for PETERSEN?

A. That's right.

Q. That is the information that you furnished to him?

A. That's right.

Q. This is in your handwriting, is it not TOM?

A. Yes.

Q. About when was it TOM, that you handled this assignment with PETERSEN?

A. It was about, perhaps six months or so after I had joined the Socialist Party.

Q. When you joined the Socialist Party?

A. I don't really know the date. It was after the first Moscow trial.

Q. After the first trial?

A. I believe so.

Q. Did you say that PETERSEN was displeased with the amount of information you were able to secure.

A. Not with the amount - displeased with the delay, because he had the information long before I did, from other sources.

Q. All of this?

A. Yes.

Q. That's what he told you anyway, whether he did or not?

A. That's what he told me.

Q. You prepared a written report on that?

A. Yes.

Q. Here are five pieces of paper which appear to be sheets from a notebook like the one I just showed you, having various notations. Will you leaf through these and tell us what each one means?

A. The first one is MACEY CASNER, 271 Goldsmith Avenue, WAverly 3-1030 — I don't know who this MACEY CASNER is now. His name doesn't mean anything.

Q. Is that in your handwriting TOM?

A. That's my handwriting.

This next one - August 2, 1938 \$35.00, December 5, paid — that would probably be money that I paid to the Party.

The next notation is \$30.00 LOUIS BELL — I loaned BELL \$30.00 and I made a note of it.

Q. You specifically recall that TOM?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the loan for, TOM?

A. I think he was just short of money at the time.

In. E. Chem., March 1940 p 36 — that's reference to the journal, "Industrial Engineering Chemistry, March 1940, issue, page 36. I don't know what it refers to anymore.

Q. Would it have been made in connection with your espionage activity?

A. Probably not.

The next one - HELLER, WAverly 3-152 — is HELLER's telephone number. Still is his home telephone. WAverly 4, now.

21 E. 17th, Workers Defense League — that was the New York address of the Workers Defense League and I probably had some reason to go there, although I don't know what it was now.

Q. Have you ever been there?

A. Undoubtedly I have.

Q. Can you recall specifically?

A. It seems that one time in the early days of my activity in the Trotskyites, they were raising money for the Workers Defense League.

Q. The Trotskyites were raising money for the Workers Defense League were they?

A. Yes. I have some vague memory of collecting money for it.

Q. And then turning it over to it?

A. Yes.

The note underneath is Literature, cards and constitution. The cards and constitution are crossed out so probably I was there to pick up the literature on the Workers Defense League, the membership cards, and to get copies of the constitution. And the fact that cards and constitution were crossed out, probably means that I had gotten them and brought them back to Newark.

Q. Was that for PETERSEN?

A. No, that's for the Trotskyites.

Q. You weren't going to turn them over to PETERSEN?

A. No.

Back numbers of Call Share-croppers — that seems to be something else that I didn't take care of, but the Call was the Socialist Party paper and this means to me now, I was also supposed to get back numbers of the Call that probably contained a series of articles or an article on the Share-croppers.

The next note is About 100 collection lists - Share-croppers Union — that was probably another job that I was assigned to pick up about 100 collection lists for the share-croppers union to raise money.

Q. Signed by whom?

A. Well, these were blank lists to be used in collecting money.

Q. You said you were assigned to get them?

A. Oh, by the Trotskyites.

MURRAY SCHWARTZ, 151 Ridgewood Avenue, BI 3-7891? — This was probably somebody that I was assigned to contact for funds by the Trotskyites. The question mark indicates to me now, although I may be wrong, that he was a contact of doubtful value.

FREIDA APPLEBAUM, 97 Hillside Avenue, BI 3-3592 — This is the girl that was in the Trotskyists. I rather liked her at one time.

Q. She was a member of the Socialist Workers Party?

A. Yes.

Q. During your time there? Was she in the Socialist Workers Party the entire time?

A. No, she dropped out after a time. I saw her once or twice later.

Q. Was she employed?

A. During that time she was employed in the daytime and she was going to New York University at night.

Q. Was she aware of your Soviet activity?

A. No.

Q. How long was she in the Trotskyites?

A. Probably less than a year. It wasn't a long time.

Q. Why did she drop?

A. My guess is . . . I don't know.

Q. Where did she work TOM?

A. She worked, I believe in a hospital, although I'm not certain now. Later she worked . . . after she was out of the Trotskyite movement, she worked in the Personnel Department of Crucible Steel Company, Harrison. I believe she was an interviewer. She had taken some courses at NYU.

Dr. K. BLUE, 175 W. 73, NYC — That name doesn't mean a thing to me now.

IRVING ROSENBERG, 134 Alexander Street, ES 3-6620 — That was IRVING ROSENBERG of the Trotskyite organization in the Retail Clerks Union.

Q. Clerks Shoe Union?

A. That's right.

Q. Is ROSENBERG still up there?

A. Last I heard, he was still there, although he dropped out of the SWP a long time ago to devote his time to union activities.

Q. Did he lose sympathy with the SWP or did he drop . . .?

A. No, I don't think so. I think he dropped out because it was desirable, from the standpoint of his union activities, that he not hold membership in the SWP. I believe that he was under some sort of fire from the Communists because of his Trotskyist membership.

LOUIS BELL, 6 slides @ \$30.00 — That's my memo to collect \$30.00 from him plus six projection slides.

Q. What were the projection slides?

A. I really don't know.

Q. Was BELL ever a member of the SWP?

A. No.

Q. Is he a member of the Communist Party?

A. No, he never was but his sister was.

Q. Was LOUIS BELL involved in Soviet espionage?

A. Not to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Was his wife or his sister?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Where was he employed?

A. When I first met him he was employed in the Metallurgical Laboratory of the American Cyanamid Company. His job there was to run analyses of . . . assays of precious metals, I believe, gold, silver, etc. Later, when the laboratory he was working in was moved to Stamford, Connecticut, he lost his job and he took a course in Xray Technology, I believe. By that time he married a nurse and she influenced him in becoming an Xray Technician.

COLEMAN - Soilless Growth — That note refers to a fellow that I worked with at NOPCO, I don't recall his first name anymore. COLEMAN, I loaned him a book on soilless growth of plants.

JOHN LEE STEINHAUER, 38 Waverly Terrace, Cumberland, Md. — That's a fellow who both HELLER and I knew at Penn State. I think HELLER gave me this address.

Q. Where is he employed?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever go there and visit him?

A. No, I intended to write him a letter but I never did.

Q. Was he a member of your Atheist group at Penn State?

A. No.

Q. Here's another one of these notebooks with entries. Will you please explain them?

A. STECKERT'S Electro Analysis, E. F. SMITH, Backesten 6th edition — STECKERT's is a book store where I heard there was a copy available, I think, of the book "Electro Analysis" which had been out of print for many years.

Chemistry of the Rarer Elements, HOPKINS, B. S. HEATH, 1923 — That was another out of print book that I wanted.

The next note, KAPP - dry oils — That has to do with things that I wanted to discuss with this ROLAND KAPP. It has nothing to do with Soviet espionage.

Q. Just a moment — speaking of ROLAND KAPP, he is the man that you referred to previously as a friend of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, is he not?

A. Yes, that's right.

Q. Where was KAPP employed?

A. His first job out of college was, I believe, for National Oil. He was in charge of the Nutritional Laboratory.

Q. Was he a member of the Communist Party at that time?

A. He told me that he had been a Communist, I believe, when he was in college. The Party was illegal in those days . . . the Communist Party was . . . and it was called the Workers Party and that he had been a member in the same unit as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I think he had been recruited into the Party by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Q. Did you tell KAPP that you were involved with the Soviets?

A. No. I told him I believe, that I wanted to go to the Soviet Union and that I had been a member of the Communist Party. I don't recall having told him anything else.

Q. What did you tell him to tell CHAMBERS about it?

A. I told him to tell this fellow CHAMBERS that . . . I didn't know the fellow's name was CHAMBERS . . . but I told him to tell this mysterious individual that had some connection with the Soviet Union, that I wanted to go. That's as much as I can recall.

Q. Did you later ask KAPP if this individual was CHAMBERS?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he admit that he was?

A. Yes.

Q. Did KAPP say whether or not he remained in the Workers Party after he left college?

A. He said . . . he told me that he, KAPP, had dropped out of the Party and that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had stayed in the Party for a while and becoming one of the writers, or perhaps an editor for the New Masses and that later, he had been instructed to drop out of the Communist Party when he took over his other activities.

Q. ROLAND KAPP told you that?

A. Yes.

Q. When was this? These discussions of yours with KAPP?

A. The first discussion probably took place in late 1933 or early 1934, as soon after I went to work for NOPCO, and the later discussion took place after the Trotskyist Convntion I attended, in which I had heard the story about this fellow WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, that fit the description KAPP had given me.

Q. What are these matters that you discussed with KAPP?

A. These were purely things in relation to the work at NOPCO. Dry oils refers to the production of an hydro-sulfinated oils. Circuit refers to a wiring diagram that he was going to get for me for connecting up a pH meter, that's an instrument to determine the acidity of alcohol solution.

Oil refining — I wanted to discuss with him, the refining of animal and vegetable oils. We had a little experience

TRASCHEN

I. TRACHEM — Accounting student, NYU. — I think he was a Trotskyite. At least he was in the Socialist Party.

Q. Why do you have his name there TCM?

A. I believe that . . . the only recollection I have of him is very vague. I believe that during the discussion that was taking place in the Trotskyist caucus, Socialist Party, I was assigned to talk to him by the Trotskyists to find out where he was going to stand when the split came with the Socialist Party.

Q. Did you talk to him?

A. I undoubtedly did, although the recollection is very vague.

Q. Where did he work? Do you recall?

A. I don't believe I ever knew.

Q. Where did he live?

A. I don't know that. He was a resident of Newark.

Q. How did you get in touch with him, do you recall?

A. I think I saw him at Socialist Party meetings.

HYMAN GORRELL — He was a Trotskyite.

SYLVIA FARBER, 5 months YCL — She was a YCL member that was brought into the Trotskyist Movement.

Q. Who brought her in?

A. Lot of people. I don't recall specifically who. I think the fellow she finally married.

Q. Why do you have her particular name here?

A. I believe that I invited them to my apartment one time socially.

Q. You were working then on recruiting her into the SWP?

A. I wasn't really working on it, but I was helping.

H. KLAYMAN — The name is HERMAN KLAYMAN, 199 Ridgewood Avenue. He was a Trotskyite who had a laundry route so I gave him my laundry business.

LIVIA SAPERSTEIN, 292 Hawthorne Avenue — This is the LIVIA SAPERSTEIN we discussed before.

Q. You have nothing to add TOM?

A. I don't think there is anything of any relevance to add.

Q. When you say that KLAYMAN and SAPERSTEIN are Trotskyites, you mean they are members of the SWP?

A. Yes.

Q. Did KLAYMAN and SAPERSTEIN remain as SWP members as long as you were in the SWP yourself?

A. No. KLAYMAN did, but SAPERSTEIN quit the Party.

P. GRANGER — That refers to a fellow by the name of PAUL GRANGER, 687 Elizabeth Avenue. I don't know whether that was his correct name or not. However, he was a member of the Trotskyist faction and I think he joined the SWP as a charter member when it was formed. He was employed by the Newark Sunday Call as a reporter of some sort.

Q. Did any of these aforementioned people ever furnish you information which you used in your Soviet espionage?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever make reports on these people?

A. No.

Q. Did you have their names because you were requested to make a report on them?

A. Not really. The situation there was that . . . as I have explained before . . . that the Soviet agents were not interested in the rank and file Party, at least from the standpoint of my assignments. They considered them beneath contempt.

Q. Was your association with them part of following your instructions to make yourself agreeable to members?

A. Not really. Again, although it may have been considered to have something to do with it, my job was to make myself agreeable to the important Trotskyites and not to offend the others, naturally.

Q. You were to work your way into the hearts of all of them and ingratiate yourself especially to the higher functionaries?

A. That's right.

Q. Fragment of a notebook page with some names and addresses.

A. The telephone number Lackawanna 4-5478 was probably VERA KANE's telephone number at the time she was living with the BROWNS, ORLA and HENRY. She lived with them for a very brief period after she broke up her apartment, at, I think it was 335 West 11th Street.

Q. When was this?

A. This must have been about 1935 as nearly as I can remember.

Q. This was their address - 264 West 35th Street, 24th floor?

A. I don't really know. The only recollection I have of a Lackawanna exchange is in connection with VERA KANE. That's in ink and the rest of this is in pencil so I don't think there is any connection.

M. LIPMAN — That doesn't have any meaning to me now either. The address is 3 W. 192, Bronx — I don't know what that means. This is not even in my handwriting.

N. REYER, 583 Mine Street, Brooklyn — That isn't in my handwriting either.

Q. Does it mean anything to you?

A. No, it doesn't. I tell you, my opinion is that this whole thing is in LOUIS BELL's handwriting and printing, and he probably tore this out of something he wrote, in which case that Lackawanna number is not VERA KANE's. I don't recognize any of this handwriting as being my own.

Q. A 4 x 6 card with notations on both sides headed "notebook."

A. Concentrations of Peptone & Gl — That has something to do with bacteriological work.

Counts in control book — This thing has reference to a . . . the only thing it can have reference to is one of the reports I had to write in connection with my work for NOPCO. It would imply that this was a monthly report and that I had four projects that month . . . that I had to go back to the notebook and say something about those four things — concentration on germicides, phenol coefficients . . .

Q. All four of those are work you performed for NOPCO, TOM?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the heading "notebook?"

A. That is my NOPCO notebook.

See Doc about Blank Report — Doc was my boss and Blank was Dr. IRVING BLANK who was a consultant for NOPCO. He was working at the Harvard University Germiological plant I believe. It would appear that a copy of his report was routed to me and that I had to consult with my boss about it. I think this would refer to ROBINSON. This, so far at least, is all in connection with NOPCO.

Order apparatus — That certainly applies to NOPCO.

Write up phenol coeffs. - That was another report that I had to take care of.

Write up yeast work - Another report that I had to take care of.

HELLER Underground stuff - That's a wisecrack of some kind. I don't know what it means now. Probably it refers to the formulas that he was going to bring from American Chemical and Paint. This is definitely not subversive - it's a wisecrack of my own. If this had anything to do with the Soviet Union I certainly would not have written it in this way and left the card lying around.

Q. You and HELLER then, did regard his bringing the formulas over where you intended to copy it and forward it to the Soviet Union as part of underground work?

A. Well now, the way you state that makes it sound worse than it is. As I say, this is my own interpretation at this late date, means it's just a wisecrack.

Q. Well TOM, getting those ACP formulas was underground stuff wasn't it?

A. Yes.

Q. We've covered that before - how they were gotten and why?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you place the time of this memo that you prepared for yourself? Looking at the items on there?

A. Yes. The date the notes on this card were made was probably sometime during 1942 because of the notation - write up yeast work. This notation refers to some work that I did privately for the president of NOPCO, CHARLES P. GULICK, who was the majority stockholder in Republic Yeast Corporation of Newark.

The next note - See Andrews Saturday - ANDREWS was the manager of the Prudential Apartments where I lived in Newark and I was probably in trouble with him about pets or something else at the time and I had to see him.

NOPCO DLN - HENRY — Dr. SILVERSTEIN was my dentist. This note implies that I was to get a sample of NOPCO DLN and also have cleaning fluid for Dr. SILVERSTEIN. I don't know what NOPCO DLN is now, but it was something the dentist would have been interest in for some purpose or another. I was to get it from HENRY, whoever he is.

HARRY — Bio assays — refers to HARRY GOLD and Bio assays refers to the work he was doing at Pennsylvania Sugar at the time on the micro-biological assay methods for the B Vitamins in yeast. I discussed this with him on numerous occasions. It's in connection with his work there and . . .

Q. Did HARRY make a report on that to the Soviets?

A. Oh no, this was just in connection with his assay methods at Penn Sugar.

Fascinating faker in photography — refers either to a book of that title or a magazine article of that title. Something that I had read.

Q. TOM, I was hoping that you would clarify this HELLER Underground stuff.

A. The only thing that that means to me at this date, is as I say, that he was going to come up to discuss our proposed business or to discuss the formulas or something else and of course, that was secret. It doesn't mean what it implies, I'm sure. This has nothing to do with the Soviet Union.

IVANOV, Vice-President of Amtorg, who had gone to the Argentine, and that had gone back to Russia in 1939. After that FLOSDORF dealt with M. That is the way I interpret it; that GEORGE RABINOVICH, M.D.,

went to the Argentine, Arge. Does that make sense? Next is M. IVANOV, Vice-President of Amtorg, who, the arrow indicates, is what I interpret it as now, that he had gone back to Russia in 1939. That would mean that from 1939 onward he had been back in Russia. That stands for; probably Russian Red Cross Representative. 1939 arrow probably means Russian Red Cross. I don't know what the extra "R" met him. I was to tell him that GEORGE RABINOVICH, M.D., RCR—that Department of Bacteriology, Room 201, 36th and Spruce, is where I University of Pennsylvania, Main Medical School Building,

it was but I actually don't have any information on whether it was A. I don't know. I was under the impression at the time that

Was that supposed to be a legitimate sale?

whatever he sold to them, apparatus and process and so on. \$25,000 is what I was told he was paid by the Soviet Union for Clearbrook 1925 is probably his telephone number at that time. The contact him, 305 Lincoln Avenue, Drexel Hill Plaza, Lansdowne, Pa. Well, the address was the place where I was supposed to

Well, now that you have been able to look at that and refresh your memory from the notes that you made at the time of your discussion with your Soviet Agent, what can you tell us about that in detail now?

This is in my handwriting.

Is that your handwriting, Tom?

whenever it was, so that I would be able to talk intelligently to Dr. A. This was the information given to me by my Soviet contact,

what it means to you and what you did about it, Q. Tell us what it is, when you wrote it, why you wrote it,

before and this is my memorandum. Well, this is EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF that I spoke about

An envelope with a card and letter in it.

now I was supposed to be the new contact and GEORGE WILLIAMS was the name I was supposed to use. That's what it means to me.

Q. Did you know this IVANOV?

A. Never saw him or never heard of him until then. That was the story I was supposed to tell FLOSDORF. In other words, FLOSDORF had been in contact with RABINOVICH first and later with IVANOV and I had been told that he was paid \$25,000.00.

Q. Now, did SCHWARZ, RABINOVICH, give you this assignment?

A. No, this was the fellow that I had contacted after that and that was where all that confusion came in—was it last night or the night before—about who SCHWARZ and RABINOVICH were, and we decided they were the same person. I knew him as SCHWARZ; FLOSDORF knew him as GEORGE RABINOVICH.

This was the letter that I was supposed to give Dr. FLOSDORF to read and I was supposed to get it back.

Q. You were supposed to get it back?

A. Yes, and that's why it's here.

Q. Did you show it to FLOSDORF? Did he read it?

A. If I was supposed to give it to him, I did.

Q. Can you recall specifically whether or not you did give it to him?

A. I can't recall specifically, but I must have, otherwise it wouldn't be with this card. This places it somewhat later than I thought, 1942.

Q. Places it even later than that, doesn't it, Tom? Obviously, if he dated that letter in Russia on May 7, 1942, it was sometime following May 7th before the letter got to your contact, to you, and then to FLOSDORF.

A. Yes.

Q. Who was your contact at this time, Tom?

A. I am sure it was JACK.

Q. JACK gave you that letter, did he?

A. Yes, that is the only way I could have gotten it. It was to show to Dr. FLOSDORF, probably to identify myself to him.

Q. And to the best of your recollection, you did show FLOSDORF that letter?

A. Yes.

Q. At which time you asked FLOSDORF specifically if he what?

A. As nearly as I can recall, I asked him whether he would continue to work with the Soviet Union on the same basis as he had with RABINOVICH.

Q. And what did he say?

A. He indicated that he would. I don't know exactly his words, but that is my recollection.

Q. Well from what he said to you, did you gather then that it was a legitimate dealing or an underground dealing?

A. My impression was that it was legitimate, although that doesn't mean anything because I wasn't told whether it was or not.

Q. When you wrote the notes on that card, did you write them as JACK dictated at the time, or did you write them later?

A. No, he wouldn't have permitted that. I had to write them before I forgot them. I was never supposed to put anything like this in writing?

Q. Not even the address of the person whom you were going to see?

A. No, I was supposed to memorize it.

Q. Can you recall at this time how you determined that Dr. SCHWARZ, whom you knew, was Dr. RABINOVICH?

A. The only recollection I have is that when JACK told me to contact FLOSDORF he told me a little bit about RABINOVICH's personality and his characteristics and so on, and I told him that I thought I had probably known the man but not by that name. The whole incident is quite vague in my mind right now. In any event, since the name he had

Q. How do you happen to have it, Tom, if you wrote it for PETERSEN? Is it a copy of the one you gave him?

A. Yes, that's true.

Q. I call your attention, Tom, to the last paragraph on page 3 which reads, "Joined FSU and later CP, Fall 1931; started to work for National Oil Products Company, Spring 1933, as Analytical Chemist; made Research Chemist, Fall 1933; dropped out of all radical activity (CP, FSU) because opportunity was present for obtaining technical information of value to the Soviet Union." That is the reason that you dropped out of the Communist Party and Friends of the Soviet Union then?

A. No, that isn't the true reason. That's the reason I gave him. The true reason is that I wanted to go to the Soviet Union.

Q. You don't state anything in here about going.

A. Because I was told that I would have to work awhile with him before I could go. In other words, I was just playing ball with them, that's all.

Q. On Page 2 you make reference to the Liberal Club at Penn State in 1927.

A. Yes, that was the club that was chartered by the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.

Q. You state also that the club was composed of radical students.

A. More or less.

Q. You mean Communists?

A. No, because I don't think any of us knew clearly what a Communist was in those days. It was composed of students which were somewhat familiar with the writings of MARX and so on, which is quite a different thing than being familiar with the writings of LENIN. In other words, they were Socialists. I never had a clear picture in my mind in those days as to the specific difference between the Socialist and the Communist philosophies. I didn't find that out until much later.

Q. Tom, why did you change your name?

A. From TASSO to THOMAS?

given me was RABINOVICH, and since the name SCHWARZ had given me was ROBERT, I think that in the course of the discussion that we concluded he had used the name ROBERT because RABINOVICH means ROBERT's son in Russian, and that he had just taken that as the first name and taken SCHWARZ as the last name.

Q. Did JACK discuss that with you at that time?

A. We discussed it briefly.

Q. Go ahead.

A. He didn't know definitely, as I recall, whether I had known SCHWARZ or not, but I think he asked me if I had and his description of RABINOVICH fit my description of SCHWARZ, so we concluded that they must have been the same person. (3)

Q. Tom, in connection with that trip and this address book, you have the address of a Hotel Adelphia. Would it be possible that that was where you stayed when you came down here to see FLOSDORF?

A. It's possible.

Q. Does it bring any definite recollection to you?

A. The only recollection this brings to me is that I made this memorandum one time after I had seen an advertisement of the Hotel Adelphia, that they had air-conditioned rooms. I think someplace in some of my other notes you may find specific references to places that have air-conditioned rooms, because on hot, humid days I suffer quite a bit and I thought, in case I ever travelled, I would just keep a memorandum of the hotels that have air conditioning. That is all it really means to me. It has no connection with this stuff.

Q. Two sheets of letter-size paper with handwriting.

A. This is my own autobiography written for PETERSEN.

Q. When, Tom?

A. Shortly after I was brought in contact with him. He wanted to know specifically a lot about where I had worked and so on and that is why this is detailed.

Q. Is all the information set forth herein true, Tom?

A. I think so, yes.

Q. Yes.

A. Because it caused too much comment, too many wisecracks.

Q. Is this the type of biographical sketch that it was necessary for you to submit on HELLER, VERA KANE, and HARRY GOLD?

A. That's right.

Q. Do you have any idea what PETERSEN did with these sketches after they were submitted?

A. I don't know. I presume that they were ultimately sent to the Soviet Union.

Q. Did he ever say?

A. He never said specifically.

Q. Did PETERSEN tell you exactly what he wanted in this memorandum?

A. I believe so.

Q. In other words, everything in here is in here because he told you to put it in?

A. Yes.

Q. This is the type of thing that he wanted in the memorandum, such as your ancestry....

A. Yes.

Q. Your parents, date and place of birth, all your employments?

A. All of those were most important.

Q. All your education?

A. Yes.

Q. And your reason for desiring to work with them?

A. Yes.

Q. Why would he be interested in what you did summers and after school when you were in high school?

A. He wanted to know every place I had ever worked, presumably to know what sort of skills I might have acquired. Of course, this business of working as a photographer's apprentice was quite interesting to him.

Q. Did he comment on that?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his comment?

A. He asked if I had kept it up, the hobby of photography, and I told him I had a cheap camera and I didn't do much with. I think that was the basis of his giving me a Contax as a present. He said it was a very useful thing.

Q. Was it true that you hadn't done much photography? I thought that you had a very lively interest in it.

A. Well I did but I didn't have much opportunity to practice it. In other words, I think you will probably find copies among my stuff of almost every picture I ever made and you won't find too many of them.

Q. Well you have a great deal of literature here on photographic equipment.

A. Yes.

Q. Good cameras, developers, all the refinements.

A. That is personal interest.

Q. My point is, Tom, is this interest in all the refinements of photography something you developed after you wrote out this sketch and after PETERSEN....

A. Definitely not. I had that interest right from the beginning. If I get interested in anything at all, I go the whole way in so far as it is possible or practical.

Q. I hand you, Tom, a membership card in the Socialist Workers Party. Is that yours?

A. That's right.

Q. What name did you use?

A. TOM JONES. This is Socialist Workers Party Membership Card Number 3654, name TOM JONES, admitted charter, E. BLAINE, Treasurer.

Q. What do you mean charter member?

A. In other words, when the Socialist Workers Party was formed.

Q. Was that E. BLAINE, Treasurer?

A. Yes. Now his correct name was not BLAINE but ROBERT NAGIN.

Q. Tom, this card indicates seven dues stamps for the year 1941. Did you continue to be a member after that period?

A. I think that that was when I began to lose interest in the Trotskyist movement.

Q. Does each dues stamp represent a one-month payment of dues?

A. Yes.

Q. While you started to lose interest at that time, you did not drop out at the time; you continued to remain in the SWP?

A. No, I believe that that last dues stamp would indicate about the last meeting I attended.

Q. Tom, here is a 3" x 5" card dated July 23, 1940. Can you tell me what it is?

A. Do you want me to read it and explain it for the record, or what?

Q. Go ahead.

A. "July 23, 1940

"Dear Friend:

"Will you be so obliging as to inform HOLLEY today that the meeting of our club will be at ANDREWS' home, 132 Warren Street, at 8:00 p.m. this Thursday, July 25th. A new EC is to be elected. Tell him to be present, please, and be prompt. Inform your roommate too. Cheerio.

"LAURIE"

Q. Who is HOLLEY?

A. HOLLEY is the Canadian that I referred to last night.

Q. GEORGE SCYTHES?

A. GEORGE SCYTHES.

Q. SWP Member?

A. SWP Member.

Q. ANDREWS?

A. ANDREWS is one of the members. I don't know just who that could have been. I don't recall now.

Q. Is ANDREWS a Party name?

A. Presumably, so I can't recall just at this moment, although I will probably remember later. If I could see those cards that you have, I could undoubtedly tell you right now.

(At this point BLACK reviewed a set of 3" x 5" cards.)

I don't see anything here that refreshes the name ANDREWS, although I have a vague recollection of the fellow. I think that he was one of the fellows that dropped out later, before those cards.

Q. ANDREWS lived at 132 Warren Street, is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. What does "EC" stand for?

A. Executive Committee.

Q. Who is LAURIE?

A. LAURIE is a woman. I just can't place who it was. That is an alias; it isn't the correct name. I just can't recall who LAURIE is.

Q. Well, would LAURIE be an officer of the branch, since she is setting the date for the notifying of the meeting?

A. Not necessarily. This sort of thing, the mailing of cards

and so on, was generally assigned to whoever had the time to do it.

Q. Who did they refer to when they mentioned your roommate?

A. That's CHARLES M. FREEFIELD. He had been living with me since the time I was discharged from the hospital.

Q. This refers to an SWP meeting, does it not?

A. Yes.

After I got home last night, I recalled an incident which may be of some importance. The discussion that we had earlier in the evening recalled to my mind this event. On one occasion, PETERSEN had threatened me in the following manner in order to get me to carry out his instructions. He told me that I was scheduled to become an important factor in Soviet work in this country and that perhaps I would get his job or the job of his superior if I would learn to carry out his instructions. He told me that one reward would be that I would receive the Order of Lenin, the highest award that the Soviet Union offered for service. I told PETERSEN that that was not exactly what I had in mind as a career; that rather I wanted to gain a certain amount of security in this country so that when I reached old age I would be able to retire without any financial worries. His threat consisted of telling me that my old age would be adequately provided for if I followed his bidding; that when I was too old to work I would be retired in Moscow and have nothing further to worry about. He then pointed out that traitors to the Soviet Union never reached old age and so they didn't have any worries either.

A few weeks after this threat, I visited VERA KANE and she told me the following story. Some Communist acquaintance of BUD COOK had asked him to obtain a revolver for them. Instead he had stolen a machine gun from a racketeer of his acquaintance and this was turned over to the Communists by COOK. They then had the problem of disposing of this gun because they couldn't use it. I believed at the time that this story may have had some connection with PETERSEN's previous threat.

Q. I have a number of clips of paper here with names and addresses typed on them. Can you tell us what those are, Tom?

A. These are the wrappers from the mailing lists of one of the Trotskyist publications. It may be either the "Militant" or it may be one of their other magazines, "The Fourth International" or whatever it is, something of the sort. These are subscribers who were not Party members and who were to be contacted to see if they

would become Party members. This was a common practice. Whenever they got a new subscriber to any publication, they would turn the name over to the Party Branch that was nearest the subscriber and see if they would join the Party or if they would contribute money.

Q. Tom, did you go to see any of these people?

A. Yes, this is in my handwriting, CHARLES COMMINI, 1321 South Clinton, Trenton, N.J. The notation in my handwriting is "nobody home." The date is 11/9/37—"to be contacted again." This was done one Sunday with GEORGE SCYTHES who drove a few of us to Trenton and apparently this is the only one I visited and he was not home.

Q. There are a couple of other notations. One ROBERT ALEXANDER has a notation "Clarity." What does that mean?

A. That isn't in my handwriting and I don't know just what it could mean.

This note here, "Leona Callites," would indicate that these were subscribers in Leona to the "Call" and since the date is 1937—that I think is before the split with the Socialist Party—we had the list of the subscribers to the "Socialist Call" and they were visiting them to see if they would go with the Trotskyite faction. I am only guessing but it is a probability, that's all.

Q. That you went to see if they would follow the Trotskyite faction in leaving the Socialist Party since these were just a month prior to the breaking?

A. Yes.

Q. The letters "EX" and a number, is that some reference to the expiration?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. What does the number mean?

A. I really don't know. That probably is the date of the expiration of the subscription.

Q. Is that your charter for the Liberal Club?

A. That's right.

Q. That is the one you referred to in your biographical sketch?

A. That's right.

Q. Who else was active in the club beside you and HELLER?

A. I believe there were about ten members, not many more anyway. A fellow by the name of KARL J. DAUBER; JACK RUTH; KAMINSKY, I can't recall his first name but his nickname was DUKE.

Q. DALALIEN or STEINAUER in it?

A. No, I was going to say DALALIEN may have been but he wasn't.

Q. STEINAUER?

A. No, that's all I can remember.

Q. Did that club prosper up there or did it eventually fold up?

A. It more or less prospered for a year or so afterwards, I think. We, as I recall it, got NORMAN THOMAS as a speaker and later it was more active because it recruited a fellow by the name of DON LEE.

Q. Was that good?

A. It was good for the club. He was more active than HELLER and I. He was a better organizer and he had more interest.

Q. Here's a sheet headed, "Appeal Meeting, August 4th."

A. I was secretary of the meeting and this is the minutes. It is in my handwriting.

Q. An SWP meeting?

A. Yes.

Q. What year, Tom?

A. Gee, I can't be sure.

Q. It was a discussion on Spain so apparently it was the late thirties, Tom.

A. Yes, apparently it must have been the late thirties.

Q. Raising money for the publication of the "Socialist Appeal?"

A. Yes, the "Socialist Appeal" wasn't the SWP. It was when the Trotskyites were still in the Socialist Party because the "Socialist Appeal" was the organ of the Socialist Party at that time.

Q. It would have been August 1937 then, wouldn't it?

A. Yes, it must have been August '37.

Q. Are you sure that was the minutes of the meeting, not possibly a report to PETERSEN?

A. No, it couldn't be a report to PETERSEN.

Q. It happens to be on the same type of paper as your biographical sketch.

A. Oh, that doesn't mean a thing because that is the type of paper that I had at the time. Let me clarify it in this way. In the Socialist Party there were two factions and whenever there was a meeting of this sort where both factions were present, each one would take their own records because a split was pending. This wouldn't have been of any possible interest to PETERSEN.

Q. Here's a newspaper clipping bearing a pencilled notation "World Telegram, 12/30/36" and the heading is "CUSE Linked to Red Inquiry." Can you tell us why that was of interest to you, Tom?

A. Somebody gave me this clipping; it must have been VERA KANE. The reason that I never clipped it is that I was never a reader of the "World Telegram." Secondly, when I clip an article, I clip it neatly along the lines or I tear it out for neater clipping later. The notation "World Telegram, 12/30/36" is in my handwriting but the clipping was given to me and it must have been by VERA KANE. She had a habit of clipping anything that would be of interest to anybody, no matter where she found it, and giving it to them.

Q. Why did she think that this business would be of interest to you?

A. I don't know, she probably wondered if I knew CUSE.

Q. Did you?

A. No.

Q. Why have you retained it?

A. I retain everything, almost. The stuff that I collect is generally tossed aside and never thrown out. I very rarely go through anything to sort it out again, just keep it.

Q. What about the people that are mentioned in the clipping, BASIL DELGASS, former Vice-President of Amtorg?

A. No, I don't know him.

Q. What about NAKHNIKOVSKY, head of the Soviet espionage system in the United States.

A. I don't know him.

Q. Do you think that is one reason that VERA KANE may have cut it out and gave it to you?

A. Possibly.

Q. Did she know that you were mixed up with the Soviets in December of 1936?

A. Yes.

Q. Did she discuss this with you?

A. I think she must have but I can't recall the incident specifically. I am sure that she gave it to me because she was in the habit of reading several New York daily newspapers, one of which was the New York "World Telegram." I was not a "World Telegram" reader.

Q. Well surely, TOM, there is some specific reason why you retained it all this time.

A. The reason is, as I explained before, I have a habit of collecting a lot of things that are given to me but I am a bad clerk. I throw them in piles and they don't get sorted and nothing is done with them afterwards. This is one of those things that wouldn't have been of any special interest to me except from the standpoint of curiosity and I wouldn't have discarded it necessarily.

Q. Did you ever hear of the Vimalert Company, Ltd.?

A. No.

Q. Do you recall this particular inquiry by Congress?

A. I didn't recall it until you gave me the clipping. I was in no way connected with it. I didn't know anything about it.

Q. Did you and VERA discuss the possibility that either of you might have known MAKHNIKOVSKY, who was mentioned in the clipping?

A. That is possible.

Q. Don't let me suggest it to you, Tom.

A. Well I really don't know. This doesn't mean anything to me at the time. It is one of those things that—I have a lot of stuff among my possessions that doesn't have any significance.

Q. This, incidentally, is the only newspaper clipping among your effects and it does seem rather pertinent.

A. Only to the extent that it is one that somehow got in this box of stuff that generally I don't keep things of this sort in, it's true, but I do keep literally thousands of clippings from technical journals.

Q. True, technical subjects, but this isn't technical. This article states that the Congressional inquiry involves sending planes and airplane engines to the Spanish Loyalists and it was pointed out that DELGASS, former Vice-President of Amtorg, testified that a man named MAKHNIKOVSKY, in charge of the Soviet purchases of military material in the United States and head of the Soviet espionage system in the United States, worked on the premises of Amtorg.

A. Well, perhaps VERA knew this man, or perhaps she wondered if it was PAUL PETERSEN. Now VERA would clip something like this to give to me because practically every time I saw her she had a clipping of one sort or another.

Q. Did VERA know PAUL PETERSEN?

A. I can't be sure; she may have. She could have, but I can't recall that she ever met him.

Q. Well you say she was wondering if MAKHNIKOVSKY was PAUL PETERSEN.

A. Well yes, I would have told her of PAUL PETERSEN at one time or another.

Q. We had an earlier reference to a Vice-President of Amtorg in this FLOSDORF material, another name, IVANOV.

A. Yes.

Q. Is there any connection there?

A. I don't know anything about IVANOV except the information that was given to me.

Q. Well it is at least a coincidence, two references to Vice-Presidents of Amtorg.

A. Well a coincidence only in this sense; that one of the chief functions of Amtorg in this country was espionage work.

Q. Do you think that is why VERA was interested in it?

A. Quite possibly. In other words, certainly all of the espionage agents didn't originate through the efforts of Amtorg, but a great number did. Some were recruited from the Communist Party with presumably little or not any connection with Amtorg, no direct connection that is.

Q. But that is all the clipping means to you?

A. That is all the clipping means to me at this time.

Q. Here's a receipt from Photoshop, Tom. You will notice there that the handwritten date for the receipt of that money is September 9, 1940 and on the top of it, evidently made by the cash register, the date is September 9, 1939. What is the story on the whole thing, bearing those dates in mind?

A. I am only guessing, but my guess is that either the date was off on the machine or the clerk made an error and probably the number must have been set wrong on the machine. In other words, the error is not due to my end of it.

I will tell you what this is. It is quite innocent. I took a course offered by the Photoshop in a school they ran. It says, "Balance Paid For on Course in Wash-Off Relief Process." That is purely personal

and I went to the trouble of learning how wash-off relief prints were made. That is color printing made by the wash-off relief process.

Q. How long a course was that, Tom?

A. It wasn't a course in the true sense of the word. It was private or semi-private instruction. Somebody working in the laboratory of the Fotoshop would give you instructions in making wash-off relief prints at that time if you wanted to pay the \$30.00 or whatever it was. In other words, this has only to do with a personal hobby.

Q. Well was it 1939 or '40?

A. It must have been 1940, because in September of 1939 my arm was still not functioning as it should, quite stiff at the elbow, and I probably wouldn't have been able to do much in the way of manipulation.

Q. Here's a small black, leather address book with about six or seven addresses in it. All of the people in there, I think, you have told us about. Tell us more about them.

A. Well, CHRISTMAN, L.J., 605 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, N.J., he was the Director of Research of American Cyanamid.

Q. Well now, Tom, when you told us about contacting him for MARGOLIN, you said he lived near you on Sipp Avenue.

A. That was my impression. Apparently I was wrong. Pavonia Avenue and Sipp Avenue are not very far apart. They're in the Journal Square section of Jersey City. In view of the fact that I have CHRISTMAN's name here, the date of these addresses must be the time I contacted CHRISTMAN for MARGOLIN while I was still a member of the Communist Party.

Q. That would be then around 1931 or '32?

A. Well, this probably was 1932.

Q. Are these all in your handprinting?

A. Yes.

HARRY GOLD, 2540 South Philip Street, Philadelphia, telephone number FULTON 2124. This address probably got in the book the first

time I went to see HARRY, which would have been after he left the job at Holbrook to go back to Penn Sugar.

Q. Which would make it some time early in 1934?

A. I believe so. In other words, this book is not for one year, naturally.

The Hotel Adelphia in Philadelphia, as I previously explained, probably is a hotel with air conditioning. That is all it means to me now.

Q. Since the Hotel Adelphia is not air conditioned, what do you think it means?

A. It probably is the hotel I stayed at when I came to see FLOSDORF.

Q. You came to see FLOSDORF, I believe we agreed, in 1942.

A. Yes.

Q. Was this book maintained all that time?

A. Yes, it must have been.

Q. How about the Hotel George Washington, 23rd and Lexington Avenue?

A. The Hotel George Washington at 23rd and Lexington Avenue is a hotel I used to stay at frequently when I went to visit VERA KANE. Sometimes we would talk until five or six o'clock in the morning and I would be too tired to go back to Newark, so I'd stay there. That was when VERA was living at the Hotel Carteret at 23rd and Seventh Avenue. In other words, I'd just go across town, still on 23rd Street, and get a room there. The reason I would stay at the George Washington rather than the Carteret was that it was a good hotel but the rooms were cheaper. It was a hotel recommended by VERA KANE.

Q. When did she make that change? What is the period of those addresses?

A. 361 West 27th Street was the period when she went to live with HENRY and AUREA BROWN. I believe it was immediately following the time when she gave up her apartment at 335 West 11th Street. I am not quite sure as to the date of that. When she left the BROWN's she moved to the Hotel Carteret at 23rd Street and Seventh Avenue.

Q. Under that there is a pencil notation, "208 W-23." What is that?

A. That is an address, 208 West 23rd. I don't know what the address is.

Q. Did she ever live there?

A. That may be the address of the Hotel Carteret, that is, the street address. I don't know. It doesn't have any meaning to me now anyway.

Next is M. MARGOLIN.

Q. Tom, I'd like to ask one question. What is the significance of this little book you kept? In it was the name of CHRISTMAN and MARGOLIN. You introduced the two of them together. MARGOLIN you believed a recruiter of agents. CHRISTMAN you believed willing to furnish information. GOLD is an admitted Soviet agent. VERA KANE is a questionable figure.

A. Well it is just coincidental that they are all in this book. This is an address book and it isn't any more or less than any other address book. I mean, it has no special significance except it is just a place where I just happened to keep addresses.

Q. But yet we have these particular ones only in this book and no others.

A. That is just a coincidence. In other words, I never kept a specific book for contacts of any kind. These are people I knew.

Q. Did you really know MARGOLIN?

A. Yes.

Q. Very well?

A. I didn't know him well but I knew him.

Q. Now can you recall why you possibly have the name Hotel Adelphia down there?

A. It doesn't mean any more to me than it did before.

Q. Did you arrange any meets or meet anyone at the Hotel Adelphia?

A. No.

Q. When you came over to see HARRY, did you stay at his house?

A. I don't recall ever having stayed at HARRY's house overnight, although I am not sure of that either. I don't think I did for the reason that, in those days at least, HARRY's home was always pretty crowded. He lived in a small house and they didn't have room to put up guests.

Q. What about the names and addresses on this piece of notepaper?

A. The telephone number and the name RONDELLI doesn't mean anything to me either.

Q. The initials at the bottom?

A. W.E.M. is WILLIAM E. McGARRY, who was an employee of Nopco at the time, and I think he still is. It means nothing as far as this thing is concerned. He picked up a couple of highpowered words and he wrote them down because he always thought I had quite a vocabulary and he probably wanted to show me that he knew a few too. It has no meaning other than that.

Q. Here's a Communist Party Membership Book Number 6878.

A. That's my membership book.

Q. And what name were you enrolled as a Party member, Tom?

A. HAROLD L. JONES.

Q. That was your Party name, was it, at that time?

A. At that time, yes.

Q. Does that book indicate when you joined the Communist Party?

A. Yes. Something has been crossed out. The date is 1932 but the month was crossed out. (Months April and January appear in the book crossed out.) I didn't cross that out but I think there was some confusion as to the exact time when this book was made out.

Q. This book was issued to you January 14, 1933?

A. Yes.

Q. And bears the signature of REBECCA GRECHT and indicates that you were a member of District 14 in Jersey City, N.J., Section Number 3?

A. That's right.

Q. Does this also indicate that you paid dues to the end of June of 1933?

A. That's right.

Q. Would that be the time then, Tom, that you dropped out of the Communist Party?

A. That's right. Not necessarily the exact time because sometimes dues were paid in advance.

Q. Well that would indicate about when you dropped out.

A. Yes.

Q. All right, Tom, since you're tired would you like to resume this tomorrow night?

A. Yes.

The interview with Mr. THOMAS L. BLACK was resumed at 6:32 p.m. on June 30, 1950 in Room 517, Philadelphia FBI Office. The interviewing Agents were SAs ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR.

Q. TOM, you are here again at your own request and voluntarily, to continue the interview which we were conducting last night?

A. That is correct.

Q. This is a white 4 x 6 card with some notations on it beginning "Tuesday, S. S. WHITE, etc."

A. S. S. WHITE refers to the S. S. WHITE DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY from whom I purchased some dental equipment at one time for bacteriological use.

BRANDORF - was RUTH BRANDORF. She was the laboratory stenographer at NOPCO.

Instruct. JAMES about 1392 sample - This refers to something at NOPCO. I don't remember who JAMES is, but 1392 is the number of the product they made. It was used for two things: the silk soaking oil and shampoo.

Q. What does the samp. mean after 1392?

A. Sample.

The Photo Shop Institute, 3:30 - That I think, I made an appointment for color photography that I told you about in connection with the receipt from the Photo Shop.

E. K. Store - Is Eastman Kodak Store. The notation is that I wanted to ask Mr. KISNER about Eastman Kodak screens.

Q. KISNER is the salesman?

A. Presumably.

Wednesday, Metal Frame at Pine Brook - That refers to the Metal Frame Aquarium Company, Pine Brook, New Jersey. They made me some special aquarium for fish.

CHARLIE at Verona Civic Center 6:30 — I don't know what that means now. This fellow that was living with me, CHARLES L. FREEFIELD, he had a . . . I don't think a job at Verona, but he was in Verona a while. I believe that it had something to do . . . it's very vague in my mind . . . but he was taking a course in machine shop practice and he went to either a Government school there or perhaps he was working there. He was in Verona for about a month.

On the other side - leave for Chicago, Thursday night late — This was the Trotskyist convention.

CSVE — That is the Society for Visual Education on, I believe, Ohio Street or Avenue. They sell duplicates from slides. I was interested in getting their catalog and seeing their collection.

Stopover at Philadelphia, Friday and see Irene . . . it isn't Irene, it's Innes — INNES is the publisher of the Aquarium magazine and he has also taken some very beautiful colored photographs of tropical fish which are published frequently in the Aquarium magazine.

- Q. Is he in Philadelphia?
- A. I believe so. I think that he's a publisher here.
- Q. Did you meet him?
- A. No, I didn't because I didn't get a chance to.
- Q. How were you going to locate him here?
- A. Through his magazine and the telephone book.
- Q. What is the name of the magazine?
- A. The Aquarium.
- Q. Is that listed in the telephone book?
- A. I think so.
- Q. TOM, is there anything on this card which helps you to fix the date that you made that trip to Chicago?

A. Yes, that was when FREEFIELD was living in Verona apparently. Now, you can find out from him, it doesn't mean anything to me. I mean it doesn't fix the date definitely.

Q. Was FREEFIELD in Verona prior to his moving in with you?

A. Oh no.

Q. This was after he moved in with you?

A. Yes. It was probably . . .

Q. Did FREEFIELD ever live with you prior to your accident?

A. No.

Q. Then it had to be after September, 1938 when you came out of the hospital?

A. Yes.

CHARLES FREEFIELD and myself, took a course together in machine shop practice at Essex County Vocational School and then he went to Verona for about a month. I'm not sure whether it was to work on a job or to take some special machine shop work there. The notation on the card, CHARLIE at Verona Civic Center, 6:30, indicates that I was supposed to meet him in Verona.

Q. Can you recall when it was that you took this course?

A. I think it was 1940. So this would have to be 1941 or 1942, between the time that I had dropped the course and the time he was drafted into the Army.

Q. Why did you have to drop the course?

A. Because I was the only one in the class that was not taking it for the purpose of working in a defense plant and the class was overcrowded so they asked me to drop out.

Q. Was it about this time that you went to the SWP convention?

A. Apparently so, either that or . . . the dates are very confused in my mind. The notes on this card will not have to have been written all about the same time necessarily.

Q. A piece of a newspaper page, apparently from the New York Times, no date, with the names JEROME BEN ASHER written on it.

A. JEROME BEN ASHER was a member of the Socialist Workers Party. The newspaper was just used as note paper - it has no meaning.

Q. Was he a member the entire time that you were?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he do? Employment?

A. I don't know.

Q. Is that his true name?

A. I think so.

Q. Where did he live?

A. In Newark - I don't know his street address.

Q. How did you happen to jot the name down here and save it TOM?

A. I probably had an appointment to meet him someplace and that was just a memorandum that I had to see him.

Q. Here's a Socialist Party membership book.

A. This is my membership book.

Q. What information appears thereon TOM?

A. My name and address and the date I joined, January 27, 1937, signed CLARA HANDELMAN, Secretary.

Q. I see it indicates that your dues are paid from February through May. Why were your dues not paid after that?

A. In the Socialist Party the dues collections were very lax at the time. I may have paid them and not been given stamps, or maybe they weren't collected, I don't know.

Q. A 4 x 6 card with the name WUENSCH, photocopy, call A. M. HILL.

A. That's a notation I had made in connection with something at NOPCO. WUENSCH refers to ROBERT B. WUENSCH. He was head of the Maintenance crew and he probably wanted me to make a photocopy for him.

Call A. M. HILL refers to ARNOLD M. HILL, with whom I made a 16 mm. film entitled "Sizing up Size." It was for advertising purposes for the company.

Q. A 4 x 6 card to which are pasted clippings from the Popular Photography magazine, of an article entitled, "Infra Red."

A. As far as I know, that has no connection with anything I did for PETERSEN. It was in connection with my hobby of photography.

Q. A page from Soap Gazette and Perfumer, and pages 19 through 22 from the magazine "Soap." Two sheets of paper headed, respectively, Colgates Shaving Cream and Latherizer Shaving Soap, the latter dated March 10, 1932.

A. This material has to do with one of the reports that was faked for PAUL PETERSEN. The magazine articles contained general information and the two notebook sheets referred to chemical analyses of the products mentioned - Colgates Shaving Cream and Latherizer Shaving Soap. These analyses were probably made in connection with my work at Holbrook Manufacturing Company because they are dated March 10, 1932 and I kept copies of the analyses from which it was possible to work out the formula which was used later.

Q. In other words, the date March 10, 1932 is not the date on which you made the report?

A. Oh no.

Q. TOM, who did you use as the source of information?

A. I don't know now. Probably it would have been somebody at Colgate, Palmolive, Peet.

Q. Did you know anyone?

A. No, not at that time.

Q. How was this report received?

A. This sort of thing wasn't considered of any value at all.

Q. How long a report was it?

A. I don't know. Probably two pages, written.

Q. Handwritten?

A. Yes.

Q. About when did you turn it in?

A. Probably it would have been about 1934 or 1935.

Q. Here's a pamphlet dealing with the Minox Camera TOM.

A. JACK asked me to purchase one of those cameras for him but at the time he requested me to get one, they were no longer available. I guess because of the war.

Q. About when was this?

A. It was probably just about the time we entered the war. He told me that he had been looking at this camera in the photo shops but that he did not want to purchase one himself.

Q. Did he give you that folder?

A. I believe so. I'm not really sure but I think he did.

Q. TOM, was JACK also a customer of the Photo Shop?

A. Only indirectly. You mean the JACK that contacted me?

Q. Yes.

A. I don't think he was a customer of the Photo Shop because he didn't have any interest in photography except in connection with his work. He didn't do photographic work himself. He turned it over to somebody else to do. He was probably shopping around for the camera because he was familiar with it.

Q. Was it any more than a coincidence that that was the place that you were taking the instructions in photography?

A. No, that was purely a coincidence because I used to visit a lot of photo shops.

"The Fourteenth of March, 1883" by FREDERICK ENGELS, - On the Death of KARL MARX — This is not mine.

Q. Whose is it?

A. CHARLES FREEFIELD. His Party name is A. JARNELL. That was the name that BREITMAN, the organizer, had given to him.

"The Communist Party - A Manual on Organization" — BREITMAN left that at my apartment at one time. He purchased it for the purpose of getting pointers on organizing the Socialist Workers Party from the Communist Party publication.

PAUL NOVICK "Palestine - The Communist Position on the Colonial Question" — Probably mine, I don't know.

"Marxism and Darwinism" by ANTON PANNEKOEK — That's mine.

"Political Education - The Ultimate Aim" — I think that's mine.

"Political Education - Chief Stages in History of C.P.S.U." — That's mine.

"Dialectical Materialism" by V. ADORATSKY — That's mine.

"The Life and Teachings of V. I. LENIN" by R. PALME DUTT — That's mine.

"The Social Revolution" by KARL KAUTSKY — That's mine.

Q. TOL, were any of these books given to you by any of the Soviet Agents?

A. No, as a matter of fact, if they knew I had them I would have been severely reprimanded. That sort of thing was never given.

Socialist Library Series Volume 2 - GEORGE PLEKHANOV "Art and Society", Three Arrows Press — That's mine.

Q. What are the names on this envelope?

A. This does not mean a thing.

A note which indicates that in the journal "Science", July 11, 1941, volume 94, No. 2429, page 49, "Preservation of Biological Specimens", Mischbutyl Methacrylate Polymer — This is a reference to something which had been published on the general process that CHARLES E. SANDO of the Department of Agriculture was working on.

Q. A length of 35 mm. film on a Kodak spool. The film is a reproduction of an article on Penicillin published by the Winthrop Chemical Company.

A. This is one of the photocopies I made for JACK on the Penicillin project.

Q. Was that made to accompany the report on Penicillin which you turned over to him?

A. I think that it was made to supplement it. I'm not sure.

Q. Is that an extra copy that you made for yourself?

A. I made extra copies of everything of this nature for myself.

Q. Did you develop it yourself?

A. I did.

Q. And also the copy that you turned over to JACK?

A. I did.

Q. Here are a lot of stubs, Tom, for patent requests. Will you explain to us why you have all these patent requests?

A. Patents comprise one of the most important sources of chemical information. Any technical library undoubtedly has many more patents than they have books or journals. In order to keep up with the chemical literature, one engaged in chemical work must constantly refer to patents. The easiest way to do this is to purchase a copy of the patent. Copies of patents may be obtained from the United States Patent Office for \$.25 apiece.

Q. Simply by mailing in the request?

A. By just paying the money.

Q. You do it by mail?

A. Yes. They are available to anybody that requests them.

Q. I notice that most of these patents in this bunch here are 1944 and 1945. Are the great majority of these in your handwriting?

A. I think that most of those are in FASS' handwriting.

Q. What projects were you and FASS working on at that time?

A. Well, we were working on the extraction of cholesterol from lanolin, the production of thyoglycolic acid, the refining of tall oil, the production of synthetic drying oils from tall oil and miscellaneous products in general. These processes all involved many steps on which patents have been issued. For example, there are probably many patents on extraction processes, on distillation, on crystallization and other so-called unit processes of chemistry.

Q. I notice that in some of these at the bottom you have the initials TYA.

A. Thyoglycolic acid.

Q. On others CHL.

A. Cholesterol.

Q. Was this done during the period that you and FASS were operating a laboratory in your kitchen?

A. It started there and was there up to the present.

Q. This is two rolls of 16 mm. film, Tom. Will you explain what it is? It is entitled, "National Oil Products Company Presents, Sizing Up Sizes."

A. Yes, these are copies of a film which was made for advertising purposes by National Oil Products Company to advertise emulsified paraffin wax for sizing paper. These films were made by ARNOLD HILL and myself. Before the job was completed, the project was discontinued by the company so that the film was never titled except for the main title.

Q. Did you tell PETERSEN that you had made this film?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his reaction?

A. He wanted to know how it was done, but he didn't want a copy of the film.

Q. Was it then when he offered to buy you a microscope and camera?

A. I believe that is correct. I believe I already had the camera; I'm not sure. I think this was when he offered to buy me a microscope.

Q. Do you have a movie camera?

A. No, I haven't.

Q. Did you at this time?

A. No, this was taken with the company's camera. They had made other advertising films before.

Q. This is a reel of 35 mm. film. You say you know what it is, Tom? What is it?

A. This was the film purchased by the Socialist Workers Party from, I believe, newsreel photographers and, so far as I know, it contains movies taken in the Trotsky household after TROTSKY was assassinated. These are the films that I referred to previously as being of historical importance.

Q. Was VANZLER the head of a committee to retain these? How did he get them and why was he holding them?

A. There was a committee formed to preserve all the records of TROTSKY. This included not only film and still pictures, but also all original documents, original manuscripts, both published and unpublished, and all other things pertaining to the life and activity of LEON TROTSKY. I believe that covers it, doesn't it?

Q. Why were they given to you by VANZLER?

A. VANZLER delegated the parts of the committee work which had to do with photography to me.

Q. Why? Were you on the committee?

A. No, it wasn't really a formal committee. It had been discussed as a formal committee but the way it worked out, a group of people who were interested in retaining these things got together without being delegated.

Q. Were you one of that group?

A. I was one of that group.

Q. Where and when was this that you received these films?

A. Well, the committee for the preservation of these materials was discussed at the convention at Chicago that I attended. The material was actually received later. An announcement was made later that material should be turned in by anybody that had it to the committee. Now these particular films were purchased at a later date.

Q. VANZLER turned these over to you for safekeeping?

A. Yes.

Q. Now when did you leave the Socialist Workers Party?

A. I don't recall the exact date. I think the membership book would probably show it.

Q. Your membership book shows last dues payment in the middle of 1941. Did VANZLER ever request you to return the films after you dropped out of the SWP?

A. No.

Q. Did he ever see you after you dropped?

A. No.

Q. Didn't anybody ever ask you?

A. Nobody ever asked me.

Q. Did you ever make any effort to return them?

A. No, because I thought that if I had them, they really would be in safekeeping.

Q. What was your purpose of retaining them?

A. My purpose in retaining them was to prevent their destruction by the Soviet Union.

Q. Did JACK know that you had them?

A. No, if JACK knew I had them, he would have insisted that they be turned over to him.

Q. Well that's what you think.

A. I know it.

Q. Did he ever ask you about films?

A. No, but I know that the Soviet Union has been engaged for years in rewriting the history of the Russian revolution to leave all reference to TROTSKY out.

Q. Another roll of 35 mm. film, packed in a wooden box with wood shavings. This is a blue film, apparently foreign. Did you ever see this film?

A. I have never seen it projected.

Q. Where did you get this particular one?

A. From the same source, VANZLER.

Q. Who gave it to VANZLER?

A. The story I got was that the Socialist Workers Party had purchased it; from whom I don't know.

Q. What is on this film, do you know?

A. No. I don't believe that the subject matter is the same as the other.

Q. Are you retaining this for the same purpose as the other roll of film?

A. That's right. At this point, I don't care what the ultimate disposition is so long as it is preserved.

Q. YPSL song book.

A. That probably belongs to CHARLES M. FREEFIELD.

Q. Spartacus song book of the Spartacus Youth League.

A. Probably CHARLES M. FREEFIELD's too.

Q. Was that part of the SWP?

A. I don't know. The Spartacus Youth Movement, I believe, originated in Germany and later became the YCL of Germany and I think that the name was used here on various occasions in this country.

Q. A pamphlet "Soviet Economy in Danger" by LEON TROTSKY, printed for the Communist League of America Opposition, February 1933.

A. Probably mine.

Q. Those are not the Stalinists, are they?

A. The Communist League of America Opposition was the group which eventually evolved into the present Socialist Workers Party.

Q. A pamphlet "Program of the Communist International."

A. That's mine.

Q. A pamphlet "Down With War, Declaration on the Outbreak of War by the Socialist Labor Party of America," New York Labor News Company, 1939.

A. That's mine.

Q. A pamphlet "Professionals in a Soviet America," by EVERETT MAGNUS.

A. That is mine.

Q. Which Party is this?

A. Communist, I believe.

Q. A pamphlet "The Soviet Patent Law," published in Moscow in 1931 by the Cooperative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R.

A. That's mine.

Q. How did you come by that, Tom?

A. Purchased it at the Worker's Bookshop, I believe, or at another bookshop, Booknigk, or perhaps I got it at the World's Fair in New York. In other words, it was available here.

Q. A pamphlet "What Is Socialism, Free Lectures for Workers," by ALBERT GOLDMAN, by Pioneer Publishers.

A. That's mine.

Q. "Little Lenin Library, Volume I, Teachings of Karl Marx," by V. I. LENIN, International Publishers.

A. That's mine.

Q. What is that name on the inside cover?

A. Oh, that's A. JONEL. It isn't mine. I thought it was.

Q. Is this his Party name?

A. Yes. Originally he was known as JOHN L. as a nickname because his friends associated him with JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Q. Paper book "Socialism Utopian and Scientific," by FREDERICK ENGELS, H. Kerr and Company, 1908.

A. That's mine.

Q. "Value, Price and Profit," by KARL MARX, published by Charles H. Kerr, Chicago, no date. It has the name A. JONEL on the inside of the front cover.

A. That would be his then.

Q. "Program of the Communist International Together With Its Constitution," Worker's Library Publishers, New York, 1930.

A. That's mine.

Q. "Little Lenin Library, Volume III, Socialism and War," by G. ZINOVIEV, V. I. LENIN, International Publishers, New York, 1933, and has the name A. JONEL on the inside cover.

A. That's his.

Q. Paper book "Germany, What Next," by LEON TROTSKY, Pioneer Publishers, 1932, and the name A. JONEL on the inside cover.

A. That's his.

Q. A paper book "In Defense of Socialism, The Official Court Record of Attorney Albert Goldman's Final Speech for the Defense, Infamous Minneapolis Sedition Trial," published March 1942 by Pioneer Publishers, New York.

A. Probably mine.

Q. Paper book "What Has Become of the Russian Revolution," by M. YVON, published by the International Review, 1937, New York.

A. Probably mine.

Q. Paper book "Why We Defend the Soviet Union," by ALBERT GOLDMAN, published by Pioneer Publishers for the Socialist Workers Party.

A. Probably mine.

Q. A paper book "How Socialism Works," by JOHN STRACHEY, published by Modern Aid Books, 1939.

A. Probably mine.

Q. Paper book "Memorial Address to the Memory of the Old Man," by JAMES P. CANNON.

A. Probably mine.

Q. Paper book "Socialism on Trial, The Official Court Record of JAMES P. CANNON's Testimony, Famous Minneapolis Sedition Trial," Pioneer Publishers, New York, January 1942.

A. That's mine.

Q. Paper book "From Lenin to Stalin," by VICTOR SERGE, Pioneer Publishers, New York, 1937.

A. That's mine.

Q. Paper book "Political Education, The Two Words," International Publishers, New York, 1935.

A. That's mine.

Q. Paper book "Political Education, Part III, The Communist Party," International Publishers, New York, 1935.

A. That's mine.

Q. Bound volume "Portrait of America," by DIEGO RIVERA.

A. That's mine.

Q. What are these, Tom?

A. This is a slip of paper with the name KOSLOW on it. The telephone number AP 7-5396 was a telephone where JACK FASS could be reached when he was in Brooklyn. The other telephone number, Sherwood 6092, L. COOPER, phone listed under NATHAN RUBINSTEIN, 5935 Spruce, was the telephone he could be reached on when he was living in Brooklyn.

The slip which says "1948 going to press; off January; Metropolitan Life Building, Madison Avenue; 1946 Yearbook of American Association of Textile Publishing Company," is a memorandum showing the publication of a yearbook of that organization.

A card which says, "Subscription to magazine rejected by publisher; please fill in this form and return at once to Book Service Desk, attention Miss GOODWELL, Macy's, Herald Square, New York 1, N.Y.," refers to the magazine "Architectural Forum" which is restricted to licensed architects. Therefore, the subscription which was placed with Macy's Book Department was rejected by the publisher as not a registered architect.

Q. Why were you interested in getting the "Architectural Forum?"

A. All I can say is that I'm alive; I'm interested in everything.

This is a slip from the New York Publishing Library. A Call Slip, I think they are called. The author is E.R. REGAL. The title is "Chemical Machinery" and it is published by Reinhold. The note indicates it contains a bibliography, reviewed March 11, 1945.

Q. You were taking a course, were you not, in machine shop practice?

A. Yes, but that has nothing to do with chemical machinery.

Q. Tom, how long a course was that?

A. If I had been allowed to continue, it probably would have been a three year course. I think I attended a year or a year and a half. Had I finished, I would have qualified as a machinist among other things.

There is an address on this slip of paper, Edward J. Leach Company, telephone number Ardmore 5656. He is an agent who represents, or did at the time I made this note, the Precision Scientific Company of Chicago and the Sheldon Laboratory Furniture Company out in the West someplace.

The notes on the sheet, "1600 Precision--Full Control," is the catalog number of a laboratory heating unit.

"1804 SS Sandbath"--1804 is the catalog number; SS stands for stainless steel—is a laboratory equipment.

"1806 SS Hotplate" is the catalog number of a stainless steel hotplate.

"1808 MI Concentric Rings" is a piece of laboratory equipment.

1820 is also a catalog number.

Two calling cards, both of the Rhodes Chemical Company, 3229 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, one bearing the name of L.F. HIRSH, Vice-President, the other one J.J. EISENHART, Plant Manager. Both of these fellows called on me at CHARLEY BERG's to sell quaternary ammonium compounds of their manufacture.

Q. Tom, on this slip of paper there is a reference there to penicillin. Is that the report?

A. No, it couldn't be because there are other things that are associated with it.

This means sulphurated esters. That is a memorandum that I made in connection with the work of CHARLEY BERG.

The next item is "money," which means I had to draw some money out of the bank because I was running low.

Next is "JOE LEAPER," which indicates that I was to call JOE.

Q. Who is JOE LEAPER?

A. JOSEPH N. LEAPER is a chemist for American Chemical Paint Company, Horticultural Department.

Q. How well do you know LEAPER?

A. I have been to his home several times.

Q. Where does he live?

A. He lives in Spring House, Pa.

Q. Is he a friend of HELLER's also?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you meet him through HELLER?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he connected with Spruce Chemical?

A. No.

Q. Has LEAPER been employed with ACP very long?

A. Since the late thirties. I may be wrong about that.

Q. Was he aware of HELLER's turning over the Parkerizing process or HELLER's taking the formulae information?

A. I doubt it very much.

Q. Does he know of your activity?

A. No.

Q. How did you come to know him? What is your relationship with him?

A. Well, I knew of LEAPER long before I met him because at one time he was a chemist for Nopco and I had heard his name mentioned on various occasions. He knew SEGESSEMAN and other Nopco employees. But the actual introduction was through HELLER.

Q. Was this a social relationship with LEAPER?

A. Purely social.

Q. You had no dealings with him?

A. No.

Q. Has he ever furnished information to you?

A. No.

The next note is "Penicillin Com. Solv." and means Penicillin Commercial Solvents. That refers to an idea which I had and on which Fine Organics applied for a patent on. The patent application was dropped because a lot of other people had the same idea. However, MOLNAR of Fine Organics tried to sell this to Commercial Solvents before the whole thing was dropped and I went with him on one or two occasions to the offices of Commercial Solvents to discuss the thing with the vice-presidents.

Q. About when was this paper written?

A. My guess, and it is only a guess, is about 1945. Well, it had to be written after I was with CHARLEY BERG.

Q. Is it a memorandum of things to do?

A. Yes.

DDT is an insecticide. Probably I wanted some of it.

Thyoglycolic acid is something we were working on right after I came to CHARLEY BERG's.

Congro Red is a chemical indicator.

M.O. stands for methyl orange.

The next note is Philadelphia Book Company. I purchased many technical books from Philadelphia Book Company.

"Esters neutralized to 5% kowh. methyl orange or red" doesn't mean anything. It's a little note I made.

Q. Tom, here's a paper bound book, "Biology Blue Book - 7B." It has written on the first page "HARRY - DOUGHERTY." This book is dated 1930-32 and has 1932 prices. What would that entry mean to you?

A. This seems to be a catalog which HARRY GOLD probably gave me because of the notation here "HARRY - DOUGHERTY." That isn't in my handwriting. It is something they probably acquired at Pennsylvania Sugar. I don't know why I should have it.

Q. Did you have some dealings with the law office of J. HARMON FORD?

A. Never. J. HARMON FORD is CHARLES M. FREEFIELD's brother. He is a lawyer.

Q. Tom, here is a technical publication dated 1941 which has a note on the cover, "Show to HARRY and DOUGHERTY."

A. The origin of this thing is undoubtedly the same as the other. In other words, it is something that originated at Penn Sugar and HARRY gave it to me. That isn't in my writing.

Q. You say you got this from HARRY?

A. Yes, he probably gave it to me.

Q. It says, "Show to HARRY and DOUGHERTY."

A. Well that was something that somebody at Penn Sugar had written on there, or somebody else. I didn't write it on there.

Q. Who is F. BRUCE SANFORD?

A. He was formerly an employee of Nopco and I became very friendly with him. He is now working with the Department of Agriculture and that was the reason for his trip to Alaska.

Q. Was he ever a member of the Communist Party?

A. Never, as far as I know; never even sympathetic.

Q. Where is he employed now?

A. At Seattle, Wash., I think, Bureau of Fisheries.

Q. Does he have a son THOMAS L. SANFORD?

A. Yes, named after me.

Q. Tom, here's a Suburban Telephone Director for the Summer of 1946.

A. Something that I just didn't throw out.

Q. Tom, you indicated the desire to go to Newark and remain there until Tuesday night.

A. Yes.

Q. Would you care to resume the interview then on Wednesday morning?

A. Yes.

The interview with Mr. THOMAS L. ELACK was resumed at 9:57 a.m. on July 5, 1950 in Room 517, Philadelphia FBI Office. The interviewing Agents were SAs ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM F. WELTE, JR.

Q. TOM, we'd like to ask you a few more questions about NICHOLS of East Rutherford. What steps were taken by you to locate him?

A. I looked in the Rutherford telephone directory and, as I recall it, there were a few NICHOLS there but they didn't seem to be the one I was after. I wasn't sure what the first name of this NICHOLS was. Secondly, I looked in the Rutherford City directory in the Rutherford Library and I did not find any NICHOLS listed as being in Newark. I told PETERSEN I couldn't find him.

Q. Was PETERSEN able to give you any more identifying information?

A. He told me that NICHOLS was either a Metallurgist or Metallurgical Engineer. He was employed someplace within commuting distance of Rutherford.

Q. Is that Rutherford or East Rutherford?

A. I'm not sure anymore which it is.

This NICHOLS had at one time either furnished them information of value or that he had indicated a sympathy to work with the Soviet Union. NICHOLS' hobby was microscopy.

Q. When was this that you were to interview NICHOLS?

A. I believe that it was late 1934 or early 1935.

Q. It was really just shortly after you had your dealings with PETERSEN then, that he requested you to make this contact was it?

A. That's right.

Q. What was PETERSEN's reaction when you told him you couldn't locate the man?

A. He told me that he was sure that he was in Rutherford and that he would take care of it. I didn't hear any more about it after that.

Q. How were you to identify yourself to this man?

A. I was to identify myself as being one interested in microscopy - to approach him on that basis - and tell him where I stood on the matter of giving technical assistance to the Soviet Union.

Q. Was he supposed to have been a graduate of MIT?

A. I believe so.

Q. How old was he supposed to be?

A. My impression was that he was supposed to be somewhat older than me, but not too much so. Probably in his early 30's.

Q. In 1935, in early thirties?

A. Yes.

Q. This man was supposed to be employed in the vicinity of Rutherford as a Metallurgist was he?

A. I believe so. Somewhere within commuting distance of Rutherford.

Q. What were you to do when you located him?

A. Just make a personal acquaintance with him. Then I would go back for instructions as to what to do.

Q. Was he to have been your contact?

A. I don't know, this was in the very beginning . . .

Q. Did PETERSEN give you any idea how long it had been since he had been contacted?

A. Presumably, but I'm only guessing at this, not since he was at MIT.

Q. Are you sure that it was MIT?

A. Well, that's what PETERSEN told me, but that may be incorrect. The part which is undoubtedly true, is that this fellow was a Metallurgist.

Q. Was he supposed to live there with his family in East Rutherford?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did he spell the name for you or was that NICHOLS phonetic?

A. No, he didn't spell the name. The record I made is my spelling.

Q. Did he at any time, ever give you the first name?

A. No. He probably wasn't too sure of the first name himself, otherwise he probably would have given it to me to make it a little easier.

Q. TOM, there is a lot of material here dealing with penicillin. What is the relevancy in connection with this material?

A. This is work that I was doing for Fine Organics on penicillin. This correspondence indicates its nature.

Q. Were you employed by them as a consultant?

A. That's right.

Q. When was this research for Fine Organics conducted by you?

A. It would have to have been prior to May 11, 1945, the date of this letter.

Q. How much prior?

A. The latter part of 1944 probably or . . . I can't be sure. It was probably a few months before this letter was written as nearly as I can recall.

Q. These are your notes for what?

A. Concerning a project that FASS and I had at that time, concerning the preparation of an antiseptic ointment. The ointment was going to contain penicillin and this was on the production of a satisfactory ointment base.

Q. I see it is dated in July, 1944 and August, 1944. During this period, were you and FASS working together on this project?

A. Yes.

Q. Was any of this material turned over to your Soviet contact at that time?

A. No.

Q. What was the purpose of this research?

A. Either find somebody to manufacture it or manufacture it ourselves. Fine Organics would have been willing if it had been commercially feasible.

Q. Were you successful in your research?

A. No.

Q. TOM, were you trying to put up your own plant in penicillin at one time?

A. Yes.

Q. A lot of these drawings from letters and extractions were for the purpose of setting up your own plant was it?

A. Yes.

Q. TOM, this folder is marked "Sorbose and Fermentation." What is the material contained in this?

A. There are a lot of rough notes and partial folders of one sort or another, all pertaining to fermentation processes. Also a few patents.

Q. Here is the report which you pulled out entitled, "The Production of I-Sorbose from D-Sorbitol by Acetobacter Subocydans." This is a fifteen page report. Will you explain what this report is?

A. This is probably the last, before the final draft, of a faked report on the production of sorbose.

Q. This report was eventually turned over by you to JACK was it?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, this is a draft of the report which you eventually turned over?

A. That's right.

Q. This appears to be a carbon copy. Where would the original be?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was this typed by you?

A. No, I believe that I had somebody type this for me.

Q. Who would you have employed to do this typing?

A. Probably this girl, JENNIE ZAURUCA.

Q. You had her type this?

A. She may have.

Q. You say that this is a faked report?

A. Yes.

Q. How is this report faked?

A. It contains a lot of elements of truth, but sorbose is not produced by the Fringes generator. Some experimental work has been done on it at various times but it never worked out successfully commercially.

Q. Did you submit a culture of sorbose along with the report to JACK?

A. I submitted a culture of the sorbose producing sorbitol by acetobacter suboxydans.

Q. Did you type up the final draft that you submitted?

A. I believe that it was written in longhand because Soviet agents didn't like the distinctive type of my machine.

Q. I have a recollection that you told us that the material on sorbose was turned over by you to JACK in the Hotel New Yorker?

A. Yes.

Q. And that you had the material in a briefcase?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there considerable more material than this fifteen page report?

A. There was not more written material than this, but there were cultures which were in culture tubes and rather bulky.

Q. But you didn't turn over the culture tubes to him in the New Yorker did you?

A. No. I turned over some chemicals used in maintaining the culture media - dehydrated yeast, extract, and that sort of thing.

Q. Attached to this report is a copy of U. S. Patent No. 1,880,381, on the manufacture of vinegar by HEINRICH FRINGES. Did you turn over a copy of that patent with the report?

A. Yes.

Q. What are those other patents that you have there?

A. Those were other sources of information on fermentation. This one is entitled, Gengar Generating System.

Q. Were these used in connection with the preparation of your report?

A. Yes, as a source of general information.

Q. Source of information for you?

A. Yes.

Q. Were copies of these patents turned over to the Russians with copies of your report?

A. No.

Q. I notice also, that you have some other material here, such as the U.S.I. Chemical News.

A. That's an advertisement which is inserted monthly in several publications. That one I believe, probably came from the Industrial Engineer Chemistry.

Q. Was that used in connection with the preparation of this report?

A. Yes.

Q. Are these other materials in here, your notes that were used in the preparation of this report?

A. Yes.

Q. I note here, that you have a notation Dr. STEIK.

A. That's just his address and how to get to his house. He had nothing to do with the report. That just happens to be in there by coincidence.

Q. This is dated July 8, 1942 on one side and July 9, 1942. Is this the time that you prepared this report?

A. Probably about then.

Q. Who did you give as the author of this faked report?

A. There's no author there, so I didn't give any.

Q. In your final draft, did you add a source?

A. I don't know at this late date.

Q. Here you have the names of STANLEY Manufacturing

A. STALEY Manufacturing Company is what it is.

Q. The Atlas Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware, and the Yeast Processing Equipment Corporation, the Clinton Company of Clinton, Iowa.

A. STALEY and CLINTON manufacture corn steep liquor, a by-product I believe of cornstarch manufacture, but it has important uses as a nutrient media for fermentation processes.

Q. Atlas Powder Company?

A. Is a source of fermentation.

Q. Yeast Processing Equipment Company, 7001 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois?

A. They make, I believe, fermentation equipment.

Q. And the Clinton Company?

A. The same as Staley, they make this cornsteep liquor.

Q. Baugh & Sons, Delaware Avenue and Morris Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. What connection do they have?

A. They had nothing to do with this.

Q. I notice that some of your notes are on the Union Chemical Products Company stationery.

A. That's what JACK and I were going to call ourselves at one time. We had some stationery printed but we never got around to starting it up.

Q. Did JACK FASS have any part in this research on sorbose?

A. No. MONAR was interested in producing sorbose at one time, but he never went ahead with it.

Q. What is this article on glucose - on Benedict's Method?

A. That is a method of analysis to determine reducing sugars. Sorbose is one of those; glucose is another.

Q. You mention that one way in which the report can be proven to be incorrect, is that sorbose cannot be manufactured by fringed generator.

A. It has never been done successfully on a large scale. It has been tried experimentally.

Q. Is there any other means to check that this report is incorrect?

A. You can check the manufacturers of sorbose and you will find out that they do not use this method.

Q. Is there anything else in this report, other than the fringed method that would prove the report to be incorrect?

A. I think not. In order to get by with a thing like this, it is necessary to have a large element of truth in . . .

Q. Who are some of the companies who would know that the fringed method is impractical?

A. HOFFMAN and LaROCHE, INC., New Jersey. They're the principal producers; then there is RARE CHEMICALS, INC. at Flemington, New Jersey, who took this fellow BENDER from HOFFMAN and LaROCHE, and I believe CHARLES PHIZER in Brooklyn, produced sorbose, although I'm not absolutely certain. ATLAS make the sorbitol, I don't believe they make sorbose.

A. This refers to a sample of the plexiglass type of plastic that ABE BROTHMAN was working on around September 1945. HARRY GOLD was in Philadelphia at that time and I was in the New York area, so he asked me if I would get an analysis made for BROTHMAN. So I had the analysis made and the results are here and the bill is here. I did it as a personal favor to HARRY. The indication is, since I haven't made any note on the bill, that I didn't get the \$25.00 for the analysis from HARRY.

Q. You were given a sample of the material, were you?

A. Yes.

Q. What was it?

A. The plexiglass type of plastic, methyl methacrylate.

Q. Why did GOLD give it to you to have tested?

A. Because he couldn't have it done in Philadelphia. He didn't know where to get it done and he couldn't get to New York, apparently, to this fellow during office hours.

Q. Why didn't BROTHMAN do it himself? Why were you involved?

A. BROTHMAN didn't have the facilities and GOLD offered to do it as a favor.

Q. Was this when HARRY was working for BROTHMAN?

A. No, the date was September '45. I think he was still at Penn Sugar.

Q. This is the analysis of it, I presume?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, did you ever turn the reports over to GOLD?

A. I think I gave him the figures on the phone.

Q. Why would it be turned over to you to be done is what I can't understand.

A. He asked me to do it as a favor.

Q. Well, did HARRY indicate why he was doing it for BROTHMAN in the first place?

A. Likewise as a favor.

Q. You put out the \$25.00?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you ever repaid?

A. I doubt it because I would have made a note on the bill had I been paid. I probably would have.

Q. Well when HARRY was going to do it as a favor for BROTHMAN, was he going to make the analysis himself?

A. No, he was going to have it done someplace and I think that he told me that he couldn't find anybody in Philadelphia that could do it in a consulting lab.

Q. I see that you had it done at the Laboratory of Microchemistry, CARL TIEDCKE, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N.Y. Was this Dr. TIEDCKE involved or mixed up with BROTHMAN?

A. No, he runs a laboratory there and he does this work for anybody that needs it done. It was at that time a highly specialized field, this microanalysis.

Q. Well, did you submit the reports of this to BROTHMAN at that time?

A. I gave HARRY the results on the phone, I think, and he gave the information to BROTHMAN.

Q. Why did BROTHMAN want the information?

A. Well this was the project that he was working on at the time. He had a way to obviate the duPont and Rohm and Haas patent on methyl methacrylate. He had another process which got around their patents. He wanted an analysis of his material. I don't know whether that was in the finished stage or not, but at least it was in the stage of process.

Q. Did you know at that time that it was being done for BROTHMAN?

A. Yes.

Q. You knew of BROTHMAN by name at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you met BROTHMAN?

A. Yes.

Q. Prior to this?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you suspect, or have reason to believe, that BROTHMAN and GOLD were securing information for the Soviet Union at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any reason to believe that maybe this was something for the Soviet Union, or did you know exactly what this was?

A. No, I knew exactly what this was. This was a private project that BROTHMAN was working on.

Q. What is that piece of paper and what does it indicate?

A. This is a financial transaction between SEGESSEMAN and myself. I used to, out of the money I got from Fine Organics, give him back about \$800 or \$1,000 a year.

Q. Just what was the purpose of that and how was that handled?

A. During the years I was consultant for Fine Organics, I paid back to SEGESSEMAN, as a private individual and not to Fine Organics, \$800 to \$1,000 a year.

Q. Why were these payments made? That doesn't explain the five \$100 checks.

A. That was part of it. I paid his insurance premium.

Q. You paid \$500 to the Connecticut Life Insurance Company as part of your payment to SEGESSEMAN, is that it?

A. Yes. You see, that job didn't take too much of my time, so from his standpoint, he was Vice-President and Technical Director, he probably didn't think it was worth it. So I made the agreement with him.

Q. Tom, will you explain that letter and newspaper clipping and identify it for what it is?

A. This is a clipping from the "New York Times" concerning classified ads for chemists. This is FASS' clipping and there is one encircled—"Chemist. Textile oils. Purpose, consultation. Foreign. Fee basis. T-29, Times." FASS answered the others and I answered that particular ad. This letter that is attached was in answer to my answer to the ad.

Q. That was for foreign work, Tom?

A. Consultant, yes. It turned out that this fellow who wrote the letter, EUGENE BEHR, was in this country to obtain information on a legitimate basis for some principals in Palestine and he wanted to get so-called "American know how" for processes. After I got this letter, I went to the address he gives.

Q. Which is that?

A. 207 West 106th Street, New York City. I spent several hours with him discussing what he wanted and ways of getting it. I offered him my services free of charge.

Q. Whom did he represent?

A. That I am not sure. I believe it was some textile producers in the Near East.

Q. Why did you offer him your services free of charge?

A. Very simple, I always like to help the underdog and Palestine was fighting for its existence then and hadn't yet become a nation. So I just offered him my services free of charge. Anything he wanted to know that I knew, I would help him out. For some reason or another I didn't hear from him after that and I don't know what happened to the whole project, but I did tell CHARLEY BERG about this. When I was making the final arrangements to work with BERG on a consulting basis, I told him that this would be a possible project which would interfere with full-time work, and he told me that I was a fool to make an arrangement like that and to work without pay.

Q. This was when, Tom?

A. It is dated August 10, 1945. He said that if they want

consulting work, let them pay for it. They will have the money to pay for it. He told me I was very foolish to make that sort of an offer, but that is the way I am. But BERG knows about it and he will confirm what I tell you if his memory is good.

This patent application, bearing number 594,600, was a patent application made by Fine Organics during the time I was a consultant with them. In connection with the research work for Fine Organics, they made this patent application and it appeared later that several other people had had the same idea and so the applications were all dropped. As far as I know, the idea covered here has never been patented.

Q. Were you one of the applicants for the patent, Tom?

A. Yes, Fine Organics was; I was one of them.

Q. You were named also as one of the petitioners?

A. Yes. This will explain my interest in penicillin in general.

Q. Tom, what was the nature of your work on penicillin at Nopco?

A. It concerned the assay of experimental samples for potency.

Q. What do you mean by that in plain English?

A. In plain English, determining the strength of penicillin in the so-called Oxford units.

Q. And you conducted considerable investigation in this field at Nopco, did you?

A. Yes, it was part of my job.

The paper bound booklet entitled, "Atomic Energy for Military Purposes," by HENRY D. SMYTHE, known as the Smythe Report on Atomic Energy—I purchased that at Franklin Institute.

"The Atomic Bomb" by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago is mine. I purchased it at the same place, I believe.

Q. Tom, were you ever requested to make a purchase of those by your Soviet superiors?

A. No, anybody could buy these. I bought them because I was interested.

"Public Affairs Pamphlet Number 66, The Races of Mankind," by RUTH BENEDICT and JEAN WALTISH, Department of Anthropology, Columbia University. This was a controversial pamphlet at the time it was issued and I bought it to find out what the controversy was about.

Book called "The Theater Guide," by NEWMAN LEVY, belongs to HARRY GOLD. He loaned it to me and I didn't get it returned.

Q. Are you interested in psychoanalysis, Tom?

A. Very much so. This is my book; the title is "Psychodynamics of Abnormal Behavior," by BROWN.

"Bisexual Love," by STEKEL—my book.

"Homosexual Neurosis," by STEKEL—my book.

"Sadism and Masticism," by STEKEL—my book.

"Untrodden Fields in Anthropology," two volumes in one—my book.

"Biology and Marxism," by BRENNAN—my book.

"Terror in Our Time, The Secret Service Surprise Attack," by ROWAN. This fellow ROWAN has written a couple of books on Secret Service spies and so on. That is my book.

"Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine," by GOULD and PYLE is my book.

"Out of the Night," by JOHN VELDIN—that's my book. That is the story of another Soviet agent.

"Ideal Marriage," by VAN DE VELDE—my book.

Q. Tom, there are three boxes there containing photographs of TROTSKY on 2" x 2" slides. Will you explain those, please?

A. I made these slides for the SWP from the material that had been submitted by the membership to the committee collecting films.

Q. You did all the photographic work on that, did you?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you return the original of these films to VANZLER?

A. I believe I did.

Q. Did you know from whom he originally secured them?

A. He secured them from several sources because several announcements were made and I believe letters sent out to anybody who had material on TROTSKY, photos, manuscripts, documents of any kind, letters and so on, should send it to him and that they would be copied and returned, and I believe that those were returned.

Q. Did you make a copy for the SWP or is this the only copy that you made?

A. That is the copy for the SWP, not for me personally, but I kept it along with the others.

"Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by P. KROPOTKIN—my book.

"Conservatism, Radicalism and Scientific Method," by WOLF—my book.

"Fundamental Problems of Marxism," by PLEKINOV—my book.

"Letters to Gugelmann," KARL MARX—my book.

"Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels," by RYAZANOFF—my book.

"Rhapsody in Red, Songs for the Social Revolution"—my book.

Q. There are some people in here whom you might identify on those slides, Tom.

A. This box contains color film of TROTSKY.

This box contains water lilies.

This girl here is ETHEL BISHOP.

Q. And who is ETHEL BISHOP?

A. She is also known as ETHEL GALLOWAY and she used another name, ETHEL ROYAL. They are the names of her three husbands. She was a girl who used to clean up the apartment for SEGESSEMAN and myself.

This one is Dr. CARL P. STEIK.

Both of these are CHARLES M. FREEFIELD.

This is the second page of a letter from HELLER. It was written at the time when we expected to go into business for ourselves.

Q. About when was that, Tom?

A. It was probably between 1940 and 1942. He says that he is giving the instructions for the use of Wearseal. That was the name we decided on in place of the thermoil granatin. In other words, it was the Parkerizing process and instructions for using it. It has nothing to do with the Soviet Union.

Q. Now you were going to call your product Wearseal?

A. Yes.

Q. And he has furnished instructions for the use of it?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is J. L. mentioned in this?

A. JOHN L.

Q. Was he involved?

A. He used to do some typing for me. He was living with me at that time.

Q. What did he mean here, "Will jump when you and V.K. decide the time is opportune"? I presume that is VERA KANE.

A. Yes, that's right. In other words, when he decided to leave his job, when we decided that the time was ready.

Q. Was VERA KANE counselling you two fellows?

A. Yes.

Q. He says, "No further word on NATE." Who is that?

A. NATHANIEL TISCHLER, who was going to be a salesman for the product.

Q. Did you know him?

A. Yes.

Q. Philadelphian or Newark?

A. No, he was working for American Chemical Paint for awhile as an etymologist, I believe, and he lost his job there, so he didn't have anything to do at the time. That is Dr. NATHANIEL TISCHLER incidentally. I believe he lives in Palmyra, N.J. I think so.

Q. Here's a list of names, addresses and phone numbers, Tom. What is your purpose of having the Wright Aeronautical telephone number down here?

A. Because I was up to Wright at least two or three times with this process with HELLER.

Q. What was your purpose of going to WRIGHT Aeronautical?

A. They were expected users of Wearseal.

Q. What is Wearseal?

A. Wearseal is our modification of the Parkerizing process.

Q. Did you ever sell them any?

A. No.

Q. Because of your inability to sell them, is that one of the reasons that you didn't go into business?

A. That was it.

S. SOROKA was SEYMOUR SOROKA. He was, for a short while, a member of YPSL, the Trotskyite faction. He later dropped out. He resided at 419 Clinton Street.

Q. What is the arrow pointing to the address 1015 East Avenue, Rochester, N.Y.?

A. He moved to Rochester and got a job there.

Q. SOROKA moved to Rochester. Who did he get a job with—Eastman-Kodak?

A. Presumably.

Q. Did you keep up your correspondence with him?

A. I think I wrote to him. Last time I heard, he was in Europe, part of the occupation force there.

Dr. TISCHLER is the one we just referred to, 317 Leconey Avenue, Palmyra, N.J. He was to be the salesman.

Q. TISCHLER was to be the salesman of the company you and HELLER were to form?

A. Yes.

F.T. Co., Humbolt 2-7000 probably refers to Federal Telegraph Company.

Q. What were your dealings with them?

A. Well it is very simple. First of all, my instructor at Essex County Vocational School, the machine shop instructor, was a foreman there. Secondly, they make a celinium rectifier for changing alternating current into direct current. I was interested in getting one of those.

ERNIE refers to SEGESSEMAN. Mitchell 2-1859 was his telephone number.

DALALIAN, HARRY, 346 West 26th Street, is where he lived in New York before he was married.

Q. He is a classmate of yours from Penn State and in the VERA KANE group?

A. Yes.

M. EAGLES, 53 Hobson Street, Newark, 19½ Governor Street, Paterson—I don't know who he is. As a matter of fact, that isn't my printing; I'm pretty sure.

Q. Who else would have used that book?

A. Well, CHARLEY FREEFIELD probably. Oh, any number of people could have used it. For example, NATHANIEL TISCHLER is not my printing either. Probably HELLER printed that; I don't know.

H. FREEFIELD, 307 Rock Creek, Church Road, Northwest, telephone number Taylor 0829—that was HYMAN FREEFIELD. He changed his name later, I think, to HENRY and he was working for the Government in the Agricultural Administration. That was his Washington address.

Q. Was he a Communist or SWP?

A. No, I tell you, he was a liberal. He was sympathetic to left wing movements generally, but he never took an active interest.

Q. Was he a brother of MAX FREEFIELD, the Communist, and CHARLES, the Trotskyite?

A. Yes, and BEN FREEFIELD, the weight lifter, and J. HARMON FORD, the lawyer.

Q. How about KERSON?

A. That isn't my writing. I don't know what that is.

FRED P. HELLER doesn't require any explanation, I guess.

HANK is HENRY L. KAPLAN, M.D. His home and office numbers are the Bigelow 8 exchanges. He was a Trotskyite member of the Party at one time. Later he dropped out.

Q. Is this his true name?

A. HENRY L. KAPLAN is his true name.

GEORGE under HANK refers to GEORGE SCYTHES, the same as GEORGE HOLLEY.

Q. He was likewise an SWP member?

A. Yes, formerly a Trotskyite Communist.

IRV refers to IRVING ROSENBERG. That is his home telephone number, Essex 3-8820.

Q. You previously listed ROSENBERG with a Waverly 6 number, 1079.

A. Well, I think he moved.

JOHN - JACOB refers to JACK ROSNER, a Trotskyite.

Q. Which is his correct name?

A. JOHN JACOB was a nickname from JOHN JACOB ASTOR because he was a promoter type, trying to be a big shot in business.

Q. His true name was JOHN ROSNER?

A. His true name was JACOB ROSNER but the nickname seems to have stuck and he added JOHN JACOB. So his correct name now is JOHN J. ROSNER.

The telephone number immediately after it is Gramacy 3-1951. That was his apartment on East 11th Street, I believe, in New York when he was living there. The other address following that telephone number, East 36th Street, Paterson, was the place he lived when he was a reporter for a Paterson daily newspaper—I have forgotten the name of it. He was a newspaper reporter and lived in Paterson for awhile. And the Sherwood 2-4247 number was his home in Paterson, I believe. Either that, or the home phone of the girl he married.

JOHN - BAYLEE, 32 Union Square, was the address of the John-Baylee Company, one of ROSNER's enterprises that failed, I believe, after awhile. It was concerned with optical equipment. I think he bought it and resold it, but it was ROSNER's company. He called it the John-Baylee Company.

The address following that, 780 Riverside Drive, New York, at 155th Street, and the telephone number Edgecomb 4-0740 refers to his home address when he moved to Riverside Drive from Union Square. The arrow pointing upward after the telephone number to 8-A is the apartment that he lived in at that address, 780 Riverside Drive.

Governor Clinton is the Governor Clinton Hotel, and the telephone number Pennsylvania 6-3400 is the phone of the Hotel Governor Clinton. If you wonder why I have that number, that is where HELLER used to stay a lot of times with his girlfriends when he was in New York City and I would reach him there.

HARRY G. (Philly), Davenport 8842, is HARRY GOLD.

International Ticket, MARTIN, Extension 7, Humbolt 3-2900, refers to the International Ticket Company in Newark where MARTIN, or MAX, FREEFIELD worked at one time as a proofreader. I believe that was his job. He edited the tickets before they were printed up.

Meat Store—that is where I used to buy my meat.

Metalframe Aquarium, Caldwell 6-1670—that is the Metalframe Aquarium Company.

Modern Laundry, Waverly 3-0014—that was a laundry service run by a Trotskyite, HERMAN KLAYMANN, I think.

LEONARD, New York, Academy 4-3449—the name LEONARD doesn't mean anything to me at the moment.

LANGER, WILLIAM, 515 Avon Avenue, Newark, Essex 2-7577—WILLIAM LANGER was a writer on the WPA Project, a member of the CP. He was a friend of MARTIN FREEFIELD's and that is how I came to meet him.

Lightning Electric is the Lightning Electric Company, the place where I purchased the air-conditioning unit and other home appliances.

KAPP, HA 6-9188, is ROLAND KAPP's home telephone number.

MARTIN is MARTIN FREEFIELD; the home telephone Bigelow 8-3742.

Manufacturers' Village, Orange 3-3134—that is a factory that used to be occupied by Johnson and Johnson, I believe, and it was turned into just what the name implies, a place where small manufacturers could rent floor space and get steam and that sort of thing supplied from a central boiler. FASS and I visited there on a few occasions to see about renting space for small factory operations.

The name and number under it is EDGERTON, telephone South Orange 2-6422. That, I believe, was the home telephone of EDGERTON, the manager of the Manufacturers' Village.

Miss RITTER, Market 3-0539, was an employee of Nopco. She worked in the office and she lived in the same apartment house that I lived in and I probably had to call her at one time or another on some business or I wouldn't have her phone number. It doesn't mean anything now.

Nopco, Harrison 6-6200, is there telephone number.

NAOMI, Market 3-2724—that name doesn't mean anything at this moment.

Nopco, New York, Rector 2-2755 and 2756, were the two New York telephones of Nopco, unlisted.

Physician's Exchange, 70 Shaw Avenue, Waverly 3-3400, just is what it says, Physician's Exchange.

Air Conditioning, Jordan Radio Service, Inc., 312 Halsey Street, Newark, Mr. CARLTON, Market 2-6167—those are the people that installed the air-conditioning units that I purchased from Lightning Electric; installed and serviced them.

The other numbers, delicatessens, fruit stores and drug stores, are just stores in the neighborhood where I lived.

Elkay, Market 2-7154, is the Elkay Photo Products Company. That is where JACK ROSNER worked for a time as a salesman in his brother-in-law's business, I believe, in Newark. The name Elkay comes from L. KALTMAN and Son. They also had a photographic store they operated on the same premises, but this Elkay Products was a manufacturing business.

Q. Who was L. KALTMAN?

A. That is the brother-in-law of JACK ROSNER.

Q. Was he a Communist?

A. No, a Republican, I think.

J.E., 194R, Bigelow 3-6017—that doesn't mean anything to me now.

Q. Tom, do you desire to terminate this interview now?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you desire to resume tomorrow morning?

A. Yes.

The interview with Mr. THOMAS L. BLACK was resumed at 9:57 AM on July 6, 1950, in Room 517, Philadelphia FBI Office. The interviewing agents are Special Agents ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, Jr.

Q. TOM, you mentioned that you had something further to discuss regarding your report to the Soviets on sorbose. Would you care to bring it up?

A. Yes. I recall, now, the person I gave as the source of the information. It was a Dr. POPENKIN, I believe, employed by Hoffman LaRoche.

Q. Do you know his first name?

A. I did but I forgot it.

Q. Have you ever met Dr. POPENKIN?

A. No.

Q. Where is Hoffman LaRoche located?

A. Nutley, N.J.

Q. Did he furnish you any information?

A. No

Q. How did you arrive at his name as a source?

A. Because I knew of him through some other people and he was, I believe, in charge of their fermentation processes, something that could have been checked by Soviet agents.

Q. Did you furnish a report to them indicating that you knew Dr. POPENKIN?

A. Yes.

Q. That you had met him and that he had furnished you this information?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there something else you wanted to bring up in that connection?

A. Only that when you check this sorbose report to see if I actually did tell you the truth about it, it would probably be better to submit it to him because he will know that it isn't the process that's being used. At that time Hoffman LaRoche was about the only manufacturer, at least the only one I knew of, that was making sorbose by the fermentation process, and NOPCO got into it just after that, the chemical division of NOPCO.

Q. CHARLES BENDER was formerly with Hoffman LaRoche?

A. Yes, that's right. He was the first who furnished the name of POPENKIN.

Q. He came to NOPCO and you became acquainted with him there?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he furnish you some of the information regarding sorbose?

A. Just in the course of a chemical discussion.

Q. In other words, you learned from him some of the means of manufacturing sorbose? Did he realize you were preparing reports for the Soviets?

A. No.

Q. Will you identify that, TCM?

A. This seems to be one of the regular year books that was issued to NOPCO employees and it bears the name of FRANK PICKEL. FAST probably got this because he worked under PICKEL.

Q. Are any of the notations in there yours?

A. No.

Q. What do the formulæ pertain to in that?

A. The things that PICKEL's laboratory was working on at the time, presumably. It really doesn't mean anything to me because abbreviations and notations don't mean anything. I was not familiar with this project.

Q. It was not your book?

A. No.

Q. How did FAST come to have it?

A. He may have been using it. It's the only thing I could suggest. Maybe some of the notations are his. Those were not permanent records of the company. As far as that's concerned, they were issued. It's very much like his handwriting, but I don't know definitely.

Q. Were these the yearbooks you were required to turn back to NOPCO?

A. No. Those were just memo books that were issued for personal use to keep track of appointments, memoranda and that sort of thing.

Q. What is that, TOM?

A. This is something I picked up at the convention of the Socialist Workers Party which I attended. I do not know just what it was anymore, I mean what was inside of it.

Q. What was the date? Where was that held?

A. The Plenum Conference of the Socialist Workers Party, Chicago, Ill., September 27, 28 and 29, 1940.

Q. Is that the conference which you attended in Chicago which you referred to in the past as the convention of 1940? It is not the convention but the conference?

A. Yes, that's right.

These are six songs for democracy and records of the International Brigade in Spain.

Q. Were they your phonograph records?

A. That's right.

Q. How did you get by with these? Those were published in 1940. You were in the Socialist Workers Party at that time?

A. Well, I never submitted to any Party discipline. All this stuff will indicate that; that if I wanted something I got it. That went not only for the Communist Party but the Trotskyists too.

CHARLIE WAKEFIELD and his wife sent me this as a birthday gift. It must be military music, which I happen to like, believe it or not - American military music it seems.

This is a Russian record of the Internationale. There ought to be three more of these someplace.

Q. The Internationale?

A. Yes. I collected these, four of them, at the time that the Internationale ceased to be the Russian national anthem. They changed it, you know. So, I thought that perhaps these records would disappear so I just bought four of them. I don't know where the other three are.

Q. There's another record there, a Russian record, known as "Enthusiasm March" and "Youth." I see that these were produced in the Soviet Union?

A. They were purchased someplace in New York. Probably somebody gave them to me. I don't recall.

That is "Karl Marx In Lithographs" by HUGO GELLERT.

Q. What were those Timely Records?

A. Those were records made in England, I'm not sure. I picked them up in some record shop. Here's another one of the Internationale. That's the second one. There ought to be two more.

These are songs of the Red Army, an album of records.

These, I think, are the Collected Writings of Lenin, a set of eight books by International Publishers: The Iskra Period, Volume I and II; Materialism and Imperial Criticism; The Revolution of 1917, Books I and II; The Imperialist War; Toward the Seizure of Power, Books I and II.

Capital and Communist Manifesto and other writings by KARL MARX, Carlton House book, my property.

A set of KARL MARX' Capital in three volumes, my books.

"Ethics, Origin and Development", by Prince Kropotkin. He was an Anarchist and this was not approved reading in any Party that I ever belonged to.

"Science at the Crossroads", a book published in England by Kniga, Ltd., Communist publishers, my book.

"Historical Materialism by Bulharin, International Publishers, my book.

"Positive Outcome of Philosophy" by Dietzgen, my book. He was a Socialist author.

"The Third International After Lenin" by Trotsky, my book.

"Friends of Mine", by Gustav Eckstein, a book on animals.

Q. This says in the front "FERDINAND HELLER, 1940".

A. I think he gave it to me.

Q. It's your book, however?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you identify these books?

A. "The Chemical Technology and Analysis, Oils, Fats and Waxes", by Lewkowitsch.

Q. Will you explain how you got these books?

A. These books were gifts from PAUL PETERSEN, the first books I received from him.

Q. Did he, himself, give them to you?

A. I believe so.

Q. When was it?

A. I believe it was in 1935, as nearly as I can recall.

Q. What would you estimate the value of these books to be?

A. About \$40.00.

Q. These are standard chemical books?

A. Standard texts on the subject of oils, fats and waxes. It does not include mineral oils.

Q. These are the specific four books that PETERSEN gave you?

A. That's right.

Q. Where did he give these to you, in New York?

A. In New York.

"Electro-Analysis" by EDGAR F. SMITH. This is my book. The name in it is probably the name of the former owner. It's an out-of-print book, purchased in a second-hand store.

"Textbook of Marxist Philosophy", mine.

Q. What is the significance of these numbers?

A. This "Applegate 7-5396", that was probably where I could reach FAST.

Q. What's that Rutherford number?

A. Rutherford 62970. I don't know.

Q. Is it Mr. NICHOLS'?

A. I don't think so. I never called Mr. NICHOLS.

Q. That's a Rutherford number, isn't it?

A. There's a lot of telephone numbers in Rutherford. It was after 1945, so you can find out who it is by looking in the Rutherford Directory of that date. I don't know who it is myself now.

The interview of Mr. THOMAS L. BLACK was resumed at 8:50 a.m., July 7, 1950, in Room 517, Philadelphia FBI Office. Interviewing Agents were Special Agents WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. and ROBERT W. HOLMES.

* * * * *

Q. Your address book contains the name CHARLES E. BENDER. Will you identify him for us, Tom?

A. CHARLES E. BENDER was a bacteriologist. He formerly worked for the Republic Yeast Company, which was a company which CHARLES P. ULRICH, President of Nopco, owned most of the stock in. Later he went to work for Hoffman-LaRoche in Nutley, N.J. and there he learned how to make sorbose from sorbitol. I believe he was in charge of the plant there. Finally he came to work for Nopco.

Q. About when?

A. I can't be sure of the exact date, but I think it was about 1942. He brought the Hoffman-LaRoche process for sorbose with him when he came to Nopco and finally they set up a clinic in their subsidiary, wherefrom he was incorporated in Flemington, N.J. However, when I first knew him, he was working in the Harrison laboratories of Nopco.

Q. Did you get some information on sorbose from him from your contacts with him?

A. He did part of his work in my laboratory in the beginning and he discussed with me various aspects of the production of sorbose from sorbitol.

Q. Did he know that you furnished information on sorbose to the Soviet Union?

A. No.

Q. How did you come to know DOUGHERTY?

A. I met DOUGHERTY through HARRY GOLD.

Q. How well did you know him?

A. Not very well. I have seen him on very numerous occasions, but I have never been really very friendly with him.

Q. It was through GOLD and DOUGHERTY, was it not, that you secured your job with BERG?

A. That's correct. I met DOUGHERTY, I believe, about 1939 at a chemical exposition in New York; I ran into DOUGHERTY and GOLD. I knew of DOUGHERTY before this. Perhaps it was 1941; it was about in there. I knew of him before this but I had never met him.

Q. Did you have any idea whether or not DOUGHERTY knew of GOLD's furnishing information to the Soviet Union?

A. I don't believe so. The reason I don't believe so is that DOUGHERTY was very anti-Communist and I believe that GOLD had cautioned me not to talk politics at all with him.

Q. Did he ever express himself as being anti-Communist in your presence?

A. Oh yes, many times.

Q. GOLD cautioned you not to discuss politics with DOUGHERTY?

A. Yes.

Q. FRANK DZIEDZIC, what can you tell me about him?

A. Well, he was my assistant for awhile at Nopco and before he was drafted into the Army. He was a very conscientious worker. He was born in Poland and he was brought to America when he was a small child by his parents and lived in the hard coal regions of Pennsylvania. I have forgotten the name of the town. During the war years he came to New Jersey.

Q. Was he a chemist?

A. No, he started out at Nopco as a janitor and, of course, he had a lot more ability than that job required, and so finally he was put under my supervision on a job which was more or less created to meet an emergency, that is, to take care of the drinking water at Nopco. He spent quite a bit of time in the laboratory with me helping me with things.

Q. As a laboratory technician?

A. Yes. When he was released from the Army, on the basis of his experience with me—he knew quite a bit about bacteriological technique—and so he didn't make a satisfactory arrangement with Nopco

for reemployment. I believe they wanted him to go back to the same menial position again. So I believe I was the one that suggested that he should go to Hoffman-LaRoche and he got a rather good job there. He was made foreman of the penicillin pilot plant and later the large scale plant that they set up.

Q. Is that where he is today?

A. As far as I know, he is still with Hoffman.

Q. Did DZIEDZIC know that you were furnishing information to the Soviets?

A. No.

Q. When did you first meet DZIEDZIC?

A. It was probably about 1940, although I am not sure of the date again.

Q. Was DZIEDZIC ever a member of the Communist Party or the Socialist Workers Party?

A. No.

Q. Who is JAY C. HASLAM?

A. JAY C. HASLAM was a salesman who BERG hired about a year or so after I was with BERG, and he worked for a few months. After he was discharged by BERG, FASS and I discussed with him the possibility of his selling for us if we got a business started. That is another project that didn't materialize.

The interview of Mr. THOMAS L. BLACK was resumed at 6:00 p.m. on July 11, 1950 in Room 517, Philadelphia FBI Office. Interviewing Agents were R. W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR.

* * * * *

Q. Tom, did you ever purchase a Model Number 3 Contax camera from Nopco?

A. Yes.

Q. What were the circumstances of that?

A. The circumstances were that the company had two people in public relations work who had to give lectures. One was a dentist by the name of Dr. EAST and another was Dr. PARKHURST. Neither of those are with the company now. But they used to give lectures and they needed slides, so we made 2x2 film slides.

Q. Tom, who is SALLY PRUDEN?

A. She was the technical librarian at Nopco while I was there.

Q. Were you acquainted with her socially?

A. Well, a few times I was invited to parties in a house with other people.

Q. Tom, going back around the years 1932, 1933, did you at that time contemplate going into the soap manufacturing business with anyone by the name of GOLDBERG?

A. No, we did contemplate going into the soap manufacturing business; three of us, a fellow that worked at Holbrook by the name of PERCY CRANDALL—he's now dead—MAX SILVERSTEIN, the tailor whose name has come in the record a few times, and myself.

Q. You identified a Dr. BENJAMIN D. SILVERSTEIN as being your dentist.

A. Yes, that's right. He is the brother of this one.

Q. The other was Dr. WILLIAM H. SILVERSTEIN?

A. Yes, the three of them are brothers.

Q. Were these fellows ever involved in the Communist Party or Socialist Workers Party?

A. No.

Q. Who was EMANUEL KOENIGSBERG? In 1944 I believe you knew the man.

A. He was a child that had received an injury in an anti-Semitic demonstration and a fund was raised for plastic surgery to remove a scar that he had received on the face, a cut. I contributed money to that. I believe \$25.00 or something like that.

Q. Did that have any connection with the Communist Party or Socialist Workers Party?

A. None. That was a series of articles that appeared in the "New York Post" about it asking for contributions.

Q. Tom, do you recall a JOHN MALACHEFSKY?

A. At what period?

Q. September of 1944.

A. No, not just at the moment. What was the connection?

Q. You paid him \$2.00.

A. No.

Q. Do you recall a JOHN N. HUDOBON or HUDEDUN?

A. No.

Q. Are you acquainted with a J. B. FERSTER?

A. That name is familiar but I don't know in what connection.

Q. What did you purchase on time through the Fidelity Union Trust Company in 1942?

A. Typewriter.

Q. That was the one that you have today?

A. That's right.

Q. Tom, are you acquainted with a FREDERICK PATERNO who resides at 501 Valleybrook Avenue, Lyndhurst, N.J.?

A. I don't recall that name now.

Q. Among your effects the other day was the telephone number Rutherford 2-6970.

A. Doesn't mean anything to me now. That could have been SEGESSEMAN's phone number before it was changed; I'm not sure.

Q. SEGESSEMAN's phone number turned out to be Rutherford 206511.

A. That's his present number.

Q. Tom, this is your notebook for 1943. On the page of January 4th you have a number of individuals listed. Will you identify all of these individuals here?

A. SEYMOUR SOROKA, 1015 East Avenue, Rochester, N.Y.; that is where he was living at that time. He was a former member of the YPSL in Newark.

Q. Was he employed by Eastman-Kodak?

A. I think so; I'm not certain.

Mrs. LOIS E. BLACK, my stepmother, Hotel Normandie, Columbus, Ohio.

Q. Is she still there, Tom?

A. I don't know; I haven't been in touch with her in years.

Q. You have not gotten along with her at all, have you?

A. No.

Q. I mean after the death of your father, you have had no dealings together.

A. No, I never got along with her.

SOL MILROAD, 7 Fleming Terrace, Maplewood, N.J. I seem to have a recollection that he was a lawyer; I'm not certain. I don't

know him personally. I believe he was recommended as a business attorney by somebody, although I may be wrong about that.

EDWIN ALVIN ROBINSON, Chatham, N.J. He was my superior at Nopco.

Q. What is that "Picture—FRANK"?

A. This FRANK DZIEDZIC took the pictures that were used on the identification badges at Nopco. I wanted to get ROBINSON's picture and LEO MOSCH's picture.

Corporal CHARLES M. FREEFIELD, 580th Technical School Squadron, AAF, ETC Hdqrs., BTC #4, Miami, Fla. is his Army address.

Q. Did BEN and CHARLES FREEFIELD ever visit with SANFORD?

A. Yes, out on the West Coast one time when they were there.

Q. Did you identify MOSCH, Tom?

A. He was an employee of Nopco.

Q. Personal friend?

A. Not exactly.

Q. What did he do there?

A. At one time he was in charge of the vitamin plant and after that he was demoted to the maintenance gang, I believe.

Q. Why do you have him here?

A. I don't know now.

Q. Your next entry, Tom, is "call Dr. STEIK" also mentioning under there Uforsan. Is that the time around which you submitted your reports to the Soviets on Uforsan?

A. Oh no, that was very much earlier than 1943. That was in 1935.

Q. What does this reference pertain to?

A. I ran some tests for Dr. STEIK on a number of occasions on Uforsan.

Q. I see here under January 6th is a notation on sorbose, "Have ERNIE SEGESSEMAN write letter on sorbose," listing then three companies.

A. Yes, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.; Clinton Company, Clinton, Iowa; and Corn Products Refining Company, Edgewater, N.J. These were sources of corn steep liquor, which is a nutrient for fermentation processes.

Q. Is this the time you were preparing your report on sorbose?

A. About that time I would say, but that was for Fine Organics. They were interested in manufacturing sorbose at one time but didn't get very far.

Q. Under the date of January 8th, you listed four individuals. Will you give their names and addresses and identify each of them?

A. Lieutenant SOL FENICHEL, AA School, Off. Div., Cadre #7, Camp Davis, N.C. That was FENICHEL's Army address. He was a fellow that I used to know. He was a friend of MAX FREEFIELD, CHARLEY FREEFIELD's brother.

Mrs. R. E. RETTEW, 304 South Academy Street, Mooresville, N.C. She was the wife of RICHARD E. RETTEW, a fellow that used to be my assistant at Nopco. She sent me a Christmas card or something and I put her address here.

DOROTHY WISWELL, 105 East Gowen Avenue, Philadelphia. That was HELLER's ex-wife.

HARRY DALALIAN, 346 West 28th Street, New York City. He was a classmate at Penn State.

Q. Was he one of the group that used to go up to VERA KANE's apartment?

A. Yes, but not too often. He was there on several occasions.

Q. Under the date of January 10th you have two financial entries indicating sums owed by you. Will you explain those and identify each person?

A. Dr. SILVERSTEIN is the dentist—\$25.00. This one that is erased, it looks like ERNIE—\$25.00. ROSNER—\$5.00; that's JACK ROSNER.

He was a member of the Socialist Workers Party. GOLD would be HARRY GOLD—\$25.00. HELLER—\$51.00; that's FRED HELLER. Party dues and FASS—\$3.30.

Q. You refer to Party dues. What Party was that?

A. The Socialist Workers Party.

Q. You were still a member at that time?

A. No, I think I dropped out but still thought I ought to pay the dues.

Q. You borrowed from HARRY GOLD, did you?

A. I did borrow from him on one or two occasions, but I think that was money he probably paid me back, because he was generally in debt to me. That is my interpretation of it now.

You were asking me about MARGOLIN the other night and I think that FLO TROPHY was in a similar position in the Communist Party. In other words, I think she was a talent scout for Soviet espionage.

Q. Why do you say that, Tom?

A. For a couple of reasons. The first reason is that she was assigned by the Party, to the best of my information, to work with the engineers at R.C.A. The nature of the work was supposed to be secret. She just made passing reference to it on a few occasions. Secondly, she was removed from Camden very suddenly—that is, she didn't expect it herself, I believe—and sent to Chicago and the mission there was also quite secret. Secret to the extent that she couldn't give her friends in Philadelphia her address, one of whom was SARAH HIRSCHER. This secret mission for the Party plus the fact that she was assigned

Q. For the Party or for the union?

A. The Party assigned her to work for the union in this matter.

Q. Where did you get that information?

A. Well I knew FLO TROPHY because she used to come to SARAH's apartment and occasionally she would discuss her work with the Party

and with the union, but she would discuss it in such a way that it had an air of mystery about it.

Q. What union was she assigned to work with?

A. With the United Office and Professional Workers Union in Camden. When she went to Chicago, I didn't know what her assignment was but it was of such a nature that she wasn't even to let her personal friends know her address.

Q. Do you know where she is today?

A. No, I don't.

Q. How long did you know her, Tom?

A. Oh, for perhaps a period of six or eight months.

Q. While you were living at HIRSCHER's?

A. Yes.

Q. That was when?

A. Well that would be about 1947-48. I don't recall the exact period but it was during that time.

Q. Did she know that you were at one time involved with the Soviets?

A. No, not unless she found it out from somebody else.

Q. Did she ever indicate to you that she was in touch with some of the Soviets?

A. Not directly. This is just suspicion from passing remarks that she made.

Q. What were some of the particular remarks that she made that made you suspicious?

A. She mentioned on one or two occasions that she had a date with one of the engineers or one of the technical men at R.C.A. and it apparently had little or nothing to do with her union activities.

Q. Did she ever tell you with whom she had these dates?

A. Oh no, she wouldn't have told anybody about that, presumably because she was too cautious.

Q. Did she indicate that it was other than her union activities?

A. That was my impression at the time. In other words, I just made a mental note that she was probably a talent scout for Soviet espionage. Maybe there is nothing tangible to base it on, but she behaved as though she were. She was doing something quite secret, in other words.

Q. Where did she live?

A. She lived in Camden but I don't know her address. I never saw her any place other than SARAH HIRSCHER's apartment.

Q. Were you ever to her apartment?

A. No.

Q. Did she ever bring friends with her?

A. Occasionally she did but I believe that they were mostly pick-ups, fellows that she picked up. In other words, she was a rather promiscuous type.

Q. She admitted to you that she was a member of the Party, did she?

A. Yes.

Q. That the Party had assigned her to work in the UOPWA?

A. She didn't admit it in just that way, but it didn't leave any doubt in my mind. These things developed in the course of conversation with her.

Q. You mentioned that you knew a WILLIE LANGER.

A. Yes, WILLIE LANGER is a Communist.

Q. Identify him, will you please, Tom?

A. He was a friend of MARTIN FREEFIELD, or MAX FREEFIELD's. That was CHARLEY FREEFIELD's brother. I met him on several occasions,

generally at the FREEFIELD household on Spruce Street in Newark. He was for years a writer on the WPA Project, the same Project that MARTIN FREEFIELD was on. I don't know whether he was a Communist Party or not, but he was certainly a very close sympathizer.

Q. Where did he live?

A. I don't know his home address. He lived in Newark.

Q. Do you know whether or not he was ever a Party member?

A. My impression now is that he was, although I can't be absolutely sure.

Q. Tom, you have here in your memorandum page of your diary JOE MULLEN, 6716 North 8th Street. Can you tell me something about JOE MULLEN?

A. JOE MULLEN is a salesman. He is a silent partner in our business at Spruce Chemical, one of the finest people I have ever known. He was born in America but his parents died and he lived in Ireland as a child for awhile, I believe, with an uncle or grandfather, then he came back to America.

Q. What does he do?

A. He is a salesman. He sells leather goods now. Formerly he was a salesman for glove manufacturers. Before that he had some sort of a textile business in Philadelphia that he lost during the depression, I believe. He is a veteran of World War I.

Q. And EUGENE SMALLEY? His name appeared here as 1204 Elm Avenue, Collingswood, N.J., telephone Collingswood 5-1509Y. What can you tell me about EUGENE SMALLEY?

A. I first met him when he came to Berg Laboratories to sell pine oil and one of Newport Industries products. We got to be friendly and finally I told him that Spruce Chemical Company had a process which his company might be interested in. That was the synthetic drying oil made from tall oil. That started the negotiations with Newport Industries to sell the process.

Q. Are you now endeavoring to secure SMALLEY as a salesman for Spruce Chemical?

A. Yes, either at Spruce Chemical or Dittman, which would mean the same thing because it would mean business for Spruce Chemical.

Q. He would work for Dittman then?

A. Yes, if he's interested.

Q. What can you tell me about SMALLEY's background; who is he?

A. As much as I know about him, I don't know where he was born but it was in America, of course, but he was raised in Dunellen, N.J. He was a graduate of New York University and a veteran of World War II. He worked for National Lead in the Paint Division, I believe, in Brooklyn for several years and when he got out of the service, he became a salesman for Newport Industries.

The interview with Mr. THOMAS L. BLACK was resumed on July 12, 1950 at 6:15 p.m. in Room 517, Philadelphia FBI Office. The interviewing agents were WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR. and ROBERT W. HOLMES.

* * * * *

Q. Tom, we wish to discuss with you tonight some of the material that was picked up in the search of your apartment.

A. This is my telephone numbers book.

Q. During what period was it used by you?

A. That was probably a period of about 1943 to 1945.

ANITA BARON, 8688 Bay 16th Street, Brooklyn 14, N.Y. She was my assistant at Nopco for a period.

CHARLES E. BENDER, Box 323, Flemington, N.J. He was an employee of Nopco, the Rare Chemicals Division.

BOYCE, L.W., Post Office Box 367, Dunellen, N.J. He was a carpenter that worked at Nopco.

The notation "A.P., Mitchell 2-0151" is not in my handwriting and doesn't have any meaning to me now.

Q. What place is that Mitchell number from?

A. That would be Newark.

DALALIAN, Rutherford 2-4374W; that is HARRY DALALIAN's telephone number.

ADELSTEIN, B., care of CAROLINE, Linden 2-2894. He was an employee of Nopco at one time, a friend of FASS and myself.

SHAW, Market 2-4136. That is not in my handwriting but the only SHAW I know was a member of the Socialist Workers Party. I don't recall his first name.

Auto Griner, 55 Plain Street. That is a company that deals in glass apparatus.

Hypex Company. That is where CHARLEY BENDER worked when he left Nopco.

HEISEMAN, 1045 Fairview, Elizabeth 3-6989. That isn't in my handwriting and I don't know what it is.

HERMAN A., Orange 3-9190. That's not in my handwriting either. I don't know him.

CARMEN EMORY, 64 Wall Street, New York City. He is the accountant for Fine Organics and that is his office address.

McCLURE, Elizabeth 3-3263. I don't know him. That is not in my handwriting.

ROBINSON - WAGNER, 110 East 42nd Street. That is the Robinson-Wagner Company, dealers in lanolin and its derivatives.

H.N., NB-9120, isn't in my handwriting. I don't know who H.N. is. I don't even know the exchange.

Q. Would that be New Brunswick?

A. It could be. It doesn't mean anything now. I don't know who put it there.

STAPLER, WILLIAM (BOB), Friday, 7:30 to 8:00, Pompton Lakes 1471. That is WILLIAM STAPLER of Hercules Powder. The notation "Friday, 7:30 to 8:00" was the appointment I had to meet him at Penn Station in Newark.

Q. What was the name he used?

A. I believe it was GEORGE.

Q. But you were to use the name BOB?

A. Yes.

H. L. Stern, Incorporated. They are pipe manufacturers.

STONE, DAVID, WE 2-5537. It isn't in my handwriting and doesn't mean anything to me.

WILSON, RICHARD, 148 Student Street, East Orange, N.J. He used to be a laboratory employee at Nopco. He washed glassware and so on.

PAUL WILLIAMS, Arlington Road, Cranford 6-2153M. That isn't in my handwriting and doesn't mean anything to me.

This next item is a personal telephone directory of FASS' when he lived with his aunt at 5935 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. They seem to be all both business and personal.

Q. Is this the property of FASS?

A. This is FASS'. Every entry in here is in his handwriting.

In this next one, this fellow MARTY BARSKY is the only one in here. He was a salesman who worked with Berg for two weeks. I felt sorry for him so I got his address. I thought I could help him get a job.

On this next one, this one hasn't been explained here, J. C. HASLAM, 1546 East Walnut Lane. He was a salesman for Berg at one time too. He worked there about a month.

JOSEPH N. LEAPER--he is the LEAPER of American Chemical Paint.

The rest are business addresses.

MARVIN HENSCHEL, 111 South Harrison Street, East Orange, N.J. He is the fellow that subletted my apartment in Newark and that was the address of his father-in-law at the time.

Q. Who is JOHN DOWNING?

A. JOHN DOWNING worked in the laboratory at Nopco before he was inducted into the Army and when he got out of the Army, I let he and his mother stay in my apartment in Newark for a period of time when I was working at Berg's. That was before I subletted to HENSCHEL. Eventually he went to work in California and his mother and father soon afterward.

Q. Who is MORRIS FRIEDMAN in Reading?

A. MORRIS FRIEDMAN, 537 West 11th Street, Reading, Pa., was my roommate at Penn State for two semesters. This note here means he was in Philadelphia and he tried to see me at Berg's but I couldn't get away from the lab at the time and he couldn't wait, so he left this note in the office to call at Jefferson 8882 and he would be there from 6:00 to 9:00 that evening.

Q. Who was SIDNEY LEES, Tom?

A. That is a friend of JACK FASS'. I met him a few times but I don't know him too well.

Q. Where does he live?

A. The address here is Brookline, Mass. He is a Brooklyn boy. I don't know where he is now. He is not my friend; he is a friend of FASS'.

The interview with Mr. THOMAS L. BLACK was resumed at 6:05 p.m. on July 14, 1950 in Room 517, Philadelphia FBI Office. Interviewing agents were Special Agents ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR.

* * * * *

Q. Tom, do you know RICHARD BRIGGS, who died in Verona, N.J. in 1939?

A. I don't recall the name.

Q. Did you ever know anybody named BRIGGS?

A. I don't believe so.

Q. Do you know a STANLEY EARLE GLASS, who lived at the Ardmore Hotel in East Pittsburgh?

A. No.

Q. How many times did Dr. SCHWARZ come to your apartment there in Newark?

A. He never came to my apartment. He came to the hospital room once and I met him in Newark at the Pennsylvania Station once or twice.

Q. Well, he called your apartment.

A. He called but he never came.

Q. Who introduced you to JACK?

A. I believe it was Dr. SCHWARZ. No, it was somebody in between SCHWARZ and JACK; it was this fellow JOHN referred to before.

Q. That was the gangster?

A. Yes. SCHWARZ introduced me to JOHN. I saw JOHN on one or two other occasions as a substitute for JACK.

Q. Tom, we'd like to get straight the sequence of the Soviet superiors that handled you. Now OVAKIMIAN was the first man, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. That was during 1934 and '35, or early '35?

A. Yes, early '35.

Q. In early '35, OVAKIMIAN introduced you to PAUL PETERSEN?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, PETERSEN handled you for what period?

A. From about 1935 to about 1938, before the accident.

Q. In other words, that would be prior to March of 1938.

A. Yes.

Q. Who was PETERSEN's successor?

A. I believe it was GEORGE, the fellow whose picture I identified.

Q. You saw that man how many times in 1938?

A. Just a few times before the accident.

Q. Your accident occurred when, Tom?

A. March 10, 1938, I believe.

Q. A few times, you mean a period of several months?

A. Yes, a period of perhaps three or four months or so.

Q. Who followed GEORGE?

A. Dr. SCHWARZ.

Q. Is he the one that called you at the hospital and said that he was a friend of GEORGE's and then came in?

A. That's correct. I had never seen him before that.

Q. Did PETERSEN formally introduce you to GEORGE?

A. Yes.

Q. GEORGE did not introduce you to SCHWARZ?

A. No.

Q. SCHWARZ contacted you several times after you got out of the hospital and then he introduced you to his successor?

A. Yes, that's right.

Q. Which one was that?

A. I am inclined to think that it was CARL, the tall blond.

Q. CARL or JOHN now?

A. I can't be sure which really. It was either one of the two. I think that it was JOHN. Then I met CARL through JOHN as a substitute but I only saw him on one or two occasions. JOHN came back and then JOHN introduced me to JACK.

Q. When was it that SCHWARZ introduced you to JOHN, or possibly CARL?

A. I would say it was the early winter of 1938-39.

Q. Was it also about that time that you met CARL?

A. Yes, I met him shortly after JOHN as I recall it now, and saw him only on a few occasions, then JOHN came back.

Q. Do I understand you to say that JOHN handled you, then CARL, then JOHN came back and handled you again?

A. Yes.

Q. JOHN handled you from the early winter of 1938-39 until when?

A. Until some time in early 1940.

Q. Then you were introduced by JOHN to whom?

A. To JACK. Then sometime about a year or so later, I saw JOHN again.

Q. That would be in 1941?

A. I believe so.

Q. You saw JOHN again?

A. Yes, a few times.

Q. In what capacity?

A. As a substitute for JACK. In other words, I had an appointment to meet JACK but JOHN showed up.

Q. Tom, can you give me an accurate description of JOHN? How old was he at that time?

A. I would judge him to be in his late thirties or early forties.

Q. How tall?

A. About 5'7" or 5'8".

Q. How heavy?

A. Rather thin, slightly under 150 pounds.

Q. Thin build?

A. Thin build.

Q. What color hair did he have?

A. Black, I believe, or very dark brown.

Q. Thin faced, was he?

A. Yes.

Q. Was his hair straight, curly?

A. Straight hair.

Q. Did he wear glasses, mustache?

A. No.

Q. Scars or marks?

A. I didn't notice any.

Q. Do you know what color eyes he had?

A. I believe they were brown.

Q. Complexion?

A. Dark.

Q. How would he usually dress?

A. Usually dressed in conservative clothes. I believe that he liked rather gaudy ties. That is my impression.

Q. Did he have an accent?

A. Yes, but not a pronounced one.

Q. Is this the individual you previously described as being the hard-looking criminal type?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he ever indicate whether or not he had a family in this country with him?

A. No, he didn't but I don't think he did. I can't recall that he ever said anything specifically, but my impression is that he could not have had a family because he did mention considerable travelling.

Q. In this country?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he indicate to you in what capacity he was here in this country? By that I mean, was he stationed at Amtorg or the Soviet Purchasing Commission?

A. He never indicated that he had any visible means of support of any kind, any regular job.

Q. Were there any peculiarities about JOHN, any special likes or dislikes, any noticeable characteristics of his walk?

A. No, I don't believe so.

Q. Were there any special types of places which he liked to frequent?

A. As I recall it, he was interested in these amusement places

that are operated along 42nd Street in New York, and other places too for that matter, shooting galleries and pinball machines and that sort of thing.

Q. Had he been in this country a long time?

A. He probably had because he spoke the language very well. Of course, he wouldn't have to be here to learn that.

Q. On the last occasion which you saw JOHN, did he indicate to you that he might possibly be returning to Russia or going to any other country?

A. No, as nearly as I can recall now, he indicated that he was leaving the East but that he was going to stay in this country.

Q. Was JOHN a technical man?

A. I believe not.

Q. Was he a well-educated man?

A. He certainly had some education. I don't know how much but he had a considerable understanding of things in general, such as could have been acquired only by formal education.

Q. Did JOHN appear to be an American?

A. No. If I were asked to guess at that time, I would have judged him to be a Sicilian, but that would have been purely a guess.

Q. You stated that JOHN continued pressuring you during 1939 to go down to Mexico, is that correct?

A. Yes, that's right.

Q. What were the other fields in which JOHN had an interest?

A. As far as I was concerned, that was all because that was my assignment.

Q. Did he ever try to get you back in industrial espionage at that time?

A. No.

Q. You mean to say then that JOHN concentrated on Trotskyite activity?

A. As far as I was concerned, that's correct.

Q. Were there any special, particular phases of the Trotskyites that he was interested in?

A. He was not interested in the rank and file, certainly, of the movement and not particularly interested in the leaders of the movement. His interest, insofar as he expressed it to me, was to get me to go to Mexico City.

Q. Now regarding this CARL, you stated that sometime between the beginning and the end of your being handled by JOHN, you were handled for one or two times by CARL.

A. Yes.

Q. How old was this CARL?

A. I guess that he was in his early thirties.

Q. How tall would you judge him to be?

A. Taller than I am, which would make him about 5'10".

Q. About how heavy?

A. Possibly a maximum of 160 pounds. He was thin but being tall, of course, he could carry more weight.

Q. He was well built for his physique?

A. Well built.

Q. What color hair did he have?

A. Blond hair, I believe, slightly wavy. It was a yellow blond.

Q. Eyes?

A. Light blue.

Q. Complexion?

A. Complexion fair.

Q. Did he wear glasses?

A. No.

Q. Mustache?

A. No.

Q. Any scars or marks?

A. No.

Q. Were there any particular characteristics to his walk?

A. Rather long strides, which could be accounted for by long legs. In other words, his walk was not peculiar.

Q. How did he usually dress?

A. I believe that he always dressed rather conservatively, except for the ties. He was always well dressed and immaculately dressed, always a clean shirt, and not at all dressed in a sporty fashion.

Q. What about the ties?

A. I believe that he liked loud ties too.

Q. Did he have an accent?

A. Yes, I would have guessed it to be Scandinavian, although I am no judge of such things. It didn't seem like a Russian accent to me.

Q. Did he have a family here with him?

A. I don't believe so.

Q. Why? Did he tell you that he didn't?

A. No, he didn't tell me. It was just a general impression. He didn't seem to be located in New York permanently.

Q. Was there any particular characteristic about CARL that stands out in your mind?

A. He too was a well-read individual because he could discuss philosophy, or art, or any of that sort of thing. In other words,

he could discuss cultural subjects and be pretty sure of his ground.

Q. Was he a technical man?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. What was his field of interest in espionage?

A. Presumably the Trotskyist movement.

Q. You say that JOHN introduced you to CARL?

A. I believe so.

Q. Did JOHN also introduce you to JACK?

A. Yes. CARL was a substitute for JOHN for one or two meetings, that is all. There is one other thing that I can recall about CARL. He may or may not have been a seaman at one time because he seemed to know a lot about the sea and about foreign ports. That is about all I can recall.

Q. Did CARL indicate to you on your last visit with him where he might be going or if he was staying here?

A. He didn't tell me specifically, but my impression was that he was leaving the East Coast.

Q. Did CARL indicate to you what his position was in this country?

A. No. I can suggest something which may not be relevant, that perhaps CARL was one of the people that went to Mexico, because they had a number of people down there. It wasn't the work of one lone assassin.

Q. What makes you think he might have been sent there?

A. Because he seemed to know a lot about the TROTSKY household in Mexico and he had undoubtedly been briefed on it. He knew a lot of American Trotskyites that were there. I recall his mentioning specifically a fellow by the name of HART, RALPH HART I believe, that had either been shot at that time or was shot later by the outfit in Mexico—a New Yorker.

Q. Did you ever know PAT TOOHEY?

A. No.

Q. Tom, do you recall telling MOLNAR that the Navy was going to buy quaternary ammonium as a substitute for socalic acid?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you know that?

A. I knew that because Nopco was working on the contract. I was responsible, I believe, for Fine Organics making that material for the Navy.

Q. Why would SEGESSEMAN have trouble remembering if you had ever worked for Fine Organics as a consultant?

A. Because he wanted to cover up the kickback. That is the only reason I could suggest.

Q. Did CLIFFORD HEVENOR live with you and SEGESSEMAN on Sipp Avenue?

A. Yes.

Q. For how long?

A. Oh, for the matter of a year or so.

Q. He was a Penn State graduate, wasn't he?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know a girl named SYLVIA who came from Chicago and worked for a New York doctor—this is about 1938 or '39—joined the Trotskyites as a Communist plant and had a husband named IRVING?

A. I knew a few SYLVIAS. One was a SYLVIA FARBER. Another was a SYLVIA WEISS, but I believe that those were both Newark girls and I don't know—SYLVIA is such a common name.

Q. SYLVIA EGELHOFF, do you know her?

A. No, at least not by that name.

Q. Did you ever have any dealings with the O'Shea Employment Service here in the building?

A. No, that may be one of the places that GOLD and DOUGHERTY recommended that I go to when I was disgusted with Berg, but I never did.

Q. Do you know anybody named HONSBERGER?

A. In what connection? The name is not entirely unfamiliar but I just can't place it now.

Q. PETE HONSBERGER?

A. I don't recall it now.

Q. You told us that somebody named MILLER introduced you into the Communist Party, is that right?

A. Yes, MILLER was a pretty well known street corner speaker in Union Square in the early days of the depression and he also spoke on a number of occasions at the Ingersoll Forum. My impression now is that he was an engineer, although he may not have been, and he had several patents from which he was getting royalties. I believe that was his means of support.

Q. What was his first name?

A. I don't know.

Q. What did LOUIE BELL have to do with your joining the Communist Party?

A. Nothing. As a matter of fact, LOUIE BELL was always anti-Party, although he was sympathetic. His sister was the Communist, FRANCES BELL.

Q. What do you know about FRANK FLUMACH?

A. He is a very highly neurotic individual. He is about as crazy as they come. He is a heavy drinker; on occasion, a nice fellow personally, that is, he is sociable and all that, interesting to talk to, but he is crazy.

Q. Is he a lawyer?

A. I don't know.

Q. Friend of VERA KANE's?

A. Yes. I don't know what he does for a living. I am inclined to think at the moment, although I may be wrong, that he was some sort of a radio mechanic. I believe that he attempted suicide a number of times, or at least on one occasion in VERA KANE's hotel room.

Q. How many times did you ever meet him?

A. Oh, perhaps four or five.

Q. Was it through VERA KANE that you met him?

A. Yes.

Q. Was she always present?

A. All but once, I believe. One time I think I ran into him on the street some place.

Q. Was he involved in Soviet espionage?

A. I don't think so. I don't think they would have anybody like him.

Q. Was he a Communist?

A. I think that he was probably sympathetic but I don't think that he was a member. I am sure they wouldn't have anybody like him in Soviet espionage because he was too neurotic, too erratic, generally unstable. He certainly wouldn't be an asset to them.

Q. Do you know a friend of VERA KANE's named JOHN WALDO?

A. Yes.

Q. Tell us about him.

A. He was the boyfriend of the sister of a girl who worked in VERA's office. That is how VERA met him, I believe. Later he became VERA's boyfriend. This was at a much later time. I believe he had a room in the Sherman Square Hotel. This, incidentally, was after his discharge from the Army. To the best of my information, he worked for American Railway Express. I don't know in what capacity.

Q. When was it that you knew WALDO and FLUMACH?

A. I knew of FLUMACH long before I met him, perhaps in the early days of the war.

Q. You mean the forties?

A. Yes.

Q. Were either FLUMACH or WALDO members of the old VERA KANE group?

A. FLUMACH was but not WALDO. She met WALDO later. She met him through this girl that worked in her office and WALDO was inducted into the Army and on his discharge I believe that he and VERA had a love affair, as much as I can piece together.

Q. What were the circumstances of you, HELLER and NAT TISCHLER meeting in VERA's apartment?

A. The circumstances of that were that TISCHLER had lost his job with American Chemical Paint as an etymologist and he decided that he would like to go into some sort of business for himself. So he and HELLER discussed the proposition and HELLER told him that he and I (HELLER and I) had been planning to go into a business, so TISCHLER met us on a few occasions with the idea of being a salesman for the company and also a partner; but nothing never materialized from that. He never did try to sell anything.

Q. Why did you pick KANE's apartment for the meeting?

A. Because KANE was the guiding spirit behind this thing.

Q. When was it, would you say?

A. It was probably 1940 or 1941.

Q. Why was she a guiding interest then, Tom? She had long since given up HELLER. In fact, he was about to be married again.

A. Well, HELLER had reestablished contact with VERA KANE and VERA KANE, if I am any judge of such things, was in love with me. Maybe I have got it wrong, but there was every indication that she was and this would be a way of controlling me, what I did and so on, because she was a very dominating and domineering woman. Concerning that question you asked me the other night, why should she protect me, I think probably she still may be in love with me.

Q. When was the last time you saw her, Tom?

A. Before I came to work for CHARLEY BERG, which would have been prior to '45.

Q. Did J. BYRON McGINNEY live with you and ERNIE SEGESSEMAN for awhile?

A. For about a week or so. That was the time when he was looking for work in Newark. His family was in Jersey City at that time.

Q. Was he killed in the war?

A. VERA thought that he was. He was a merchant seaman, of course, and he seems to have disappeared after going to sea and she had some reason to believe that he was on one of the early ships that was torpedoed.

Q. Were you well acquainted with this Dr. COPLEY, the osteopath?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his full name?

A. I never knew him by anything but COPLEY. He was either the son or nephew of Senator COPLEY of New York.

Q. You mean the State Senator?

A. The State Senator, I believe.

Q. Where did he fit in that circle?

A. He was not a Communist. He was another one of KANE's admirers and he was a good osteopath when he was sober but mostly he was a drunken bum. That is putting it mildly. Again he was one of this lunatic fringe which hung around VERA KANE, very highly neurotic type and very badly adjusted to almost any environment.

Q. SEGESSEMAN was also up there with the KANE group at one time.

A. Yes, off and on but he never spent much time there.

Q. Did HARRY ever tell you, Tom, about his concern that ABE BROTHMAN might tell the Grand Jury that he had been turning information over to HARRY for the Soviets?

A. I believe that he did mention that. He thought that BROTHMAN, as I recall it, would use HARRY as a scapegoat to save himself in case he was in any trouble.

Q. HARRY was worried about that, was he?

A. Yes.

Q. What actual plan did he take to save himself, did he tell you?

A. He didn't tell me. I think he asked my opinion.

Q. Was this prior to the time he was called before the Grand Jury?

A. No, I think it was afterwards because I didn't know about his being called before the Grand Jury until it was all over. He thought there might be some repercussions later.

Q. Did he know what BROTHMAN had told the Grand Jury?

A. I believe so. Well, I can't be sure really.

Q. He was worried though of the fact that BROTHMAN may have put him on the spot as being BROTHMAN's contact with the Soviets?

A. Yes. He did mention that BROTHMAN had involved him in some way that was unnecessary; that he had identified him as being connected in some way, I can't recall specifically just what it was now.

Q. HARRY told you that?

A. Yes.

Q. When was this?

A. This was after it was over, after the Grand Jury investigation was over.

Q. Did HARRY come to you asking you your advice?

A. I believe so, both as a matter of telling me the news and asking my opinion.

Q. Did HARRY indicate whether or not he was at that time still in touch with the Soviets.

A. He was not. They dropped him as soon as he had gone to work with BROTHMAN. He lost contact for awhile with his Soviet superior and when they finally reestablished contact with him, he had gone to work for BROTHMAN and he told me that he got some very severe reprimands

for that and that they dropped him completely and that he didn't reestablish contact with them until just recently, last winter I believe. No, it was late last fall, I believe. He was asking me how he could contact them again and I told him not to bother, that if they wanted him they would certainly come to him; and again at that time I told him that, for the sake of his family, he ought to drop out of this thing if he could.

Q. Do you know anybody named WOLF that lives on North 10th Street in Philadelphia?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever attend any American Chemical Society conventions?

A. Never a one. As a matter of fact, I have only been to one or two chemical meetings of any kind.

Q. Well, don't you attend some of the American Chemical Society meetings here in Philadelphia?

A. No.

Q. Haven't you attended some at the Franklin Institute?

A. Yes, but not at the ACS. I have avoided the ACS like I avoided the plague ever since I was instructed to join.

Q. This girl named DENNERSTEIN in Brooklyn, was she a Party member?

A. No, she was a girlfriend. I thought that I might like to marry her during that period because I was in love with her, but didn't.

Q. What broke it off?

A. I don't know, it was one of those things. We weren't suited for each other more or less. There would have been objections from her family too because her mother was dead, I believe, but her father expected her to marry a Jewish boy.

Q. Did you ever hear of Podbielniac, Incorporated, of Chicago?

A. Oh yes, that is a very well known research organization. I believe they are principally interested in petroleum refining equipment and also any unusual physical chemical apparatus.

Q. Were you in contact with them when you were doing your research on penicillin, designing your plant?

A. No, I don't believe so, although I had their name on my active list for writing for literature; also picked up some literature that they distributed at one of the chemical expositions.

Q. In your discussions with VERA KANE, you were not very kind to the Trotskyites at the time you were a member.

A. Definitely not, because I wasn't sure of VERA KANE. When one finds himself in a position such as I found myself at that time, I had to be extremely careful as to what I said to people I wasn't sure of. I did tell VERA KANE though that I was supposed to go to Mexico City to take part in some plot there. At the time I told her, it wasn't clear to me that it was to be the assassination of TROTSKY but I found that out subsequently. After the assassination of TROTSKY, it was perfectly clear why they wanted me there. I discussed that with her too.

Q. Was VERA KANE ever in your apartment in Newark?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was the girl she met there who was an Amtorg employee?

A. I don't believe she ever met an Amtorg employee in my apartment.

Q. A blonde girl with a round figure.

A. That's news to me. I don't recall that she ever met any girl there, certainly not an Amtorg employee that was anybody that I knew was working for Amtorg. As far as I know, no Amtorg employee was ever in my place. As a matter of fact, that is fantastic, because Amtorg is not that foolish to send any employee to my apartment or let any employee come there.

Q. Well, Amtorg has some American employees—did have at one time.

A. Yes, but I mean Amtorg certainly knew what role they had planned for me and certainly wouldn't let any of their employees come to the apartment of one of their agents. That sort of thing isn't done.

The interview of Mr. THOMAS L. BLACK was resumed at 5:55 p.m. on July 19, 1950 in Room 517, Philadelphia FBI Office. Interviewing agents were ROBERT W. HOLMES and WILLIAM B. WELTE, JR.

* * * * *

Q. You say there were some things in FASS' story that hadn't come out before. What were they?

A. Well, specifically, it's very simply this. Before I told you that I was under a certain amount of mental terror and pressure and so on, but I didn't tell you what kind. I presume that FASS told you that I was kidnapped once and I thought that you might want to ask me about that.

Q. Go ahead, tell us about it.

A. Well, the story I told FASS was essentially true but, in telling the story, I made certain modifications.

Q. Give us the true story, then the modified story.

A. All right, the story is merely this. I changed the date, the time and the place and so on, but it happened in May of 1935. It happened at Bear Mountain Park, New York. The story is this. I went up to Bear Mountain one Saturday to see the animals in the zoo they have there.

Q. Where is Bear Mountain Park?

A. It is in New York State. It's about a couple of hours trip up the Hudson by boat or you can go there by car.

Q. How did you go?

A. I went on the boat.

Q. Who was with you?

A. I was alone that time. I have been up a few times with various people but this time I was alone. I was looking at the bears, I believe. It was approximately noon and somebody called me that I didn't recognize and called me by name. He said that there were some friends of mine that wanted to see me; they were in a car. So I walked a short distance with him. There were two other people

there that I didn't recognize. I never saw them before. They told me to get in the car and we'd go for a ride.

Q. Did he call you by name?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he call you?

A. Tom. So he asked me to get in the car. As a matter of fact, he told me to get in the car. It was either a Chevrolet or a Pontiac, I believe; I'm not sure which. He said they wanted to talk to me and we'd take a ride. So we started to ride. He asked me if there was anybody with me and I told him no. After we were away from the park a little ways—well incidentally, before we go any further, when we got in the car, he told me they were friends of PAUL. He said that there were some things that they wanted to discuss with me and they understood that I hadn't been cooperating with PAUL in the way I should and they were very much concerned about this. So I told him, well I'm doing what I could and so on. He told me that they had made some big plans for me and that I wasn't carrying out my revolutionary duty and so on and that this sort of thing would have to stop.

We rode all afternoon. We rode all night, as a matter of fact. I asked them where we were going and he told me, "Don't worry about that. That isn't any concern of yours." It was, I guess, approximately ten or eleven o'clock the next day when he told me we were in Canada and that now I better make up my mind. Of course, I hadn't slept all night and they didn't give me a chance to sleep, as a matter of fact, because they were talking all night. He told me essentially that now that I was out of the United States that I was no longer a free agent, that they were the bosses and so on. I him, "Well, let's get together with PAUL and talk this thing over."

So finally, we started back. I have no idea where we were or where we had been, but we got back in New York City about 10:30 Sunday night. They left me off at 72nd Street and one fellow rode down to 42nd Street with me on the subway and got off there and I continued on to 33rd Street and got the train to Newark.

Q. That is the true version?

A. That's the true version.

Q. What is the fictitious version?

A. I didn't tell FASS where it occurred. I think it occurred some place in Michigan or some place. I changed the date to an earlier period, probably around 1932, at which time I wasn't even involved. I guess that is about all I changed.

Q. Why did you not bring that up before?

A. Because it didn't come out in the interview. I told you that I had been under pressure and mental torture and demoralization and so on but you didn't ask me what sort, or why, and so I just didn't mention it.

Q. My recollection is that we asked you a good many times, Tom, what sort of pressure was applied. We also asked you what trips you had taken.

A. Well, that wasn't a voluntary trip.

Q. Who knew you were going to go to Bear Mountain that day?

A. I don't believe anybody knew it in particular. SEGESSEMAN knew that I went up there sometimes. VERA KANE knew.

Q. How many times did you have plans to meet the Soviet agents at Bear Mountain Park?

A. Never. They met me there.

Q. You went by boat, they went by car, three of them?

A. Yes.

Q. How did they follow you there? How did they know you were there?

A. I have no idea, unless I mentioned it to somebody.

Q. What day was it that you went up?

A. It was a Saturday.

Q. You said they picked you up about noon Saturday?

A. Yes.

Q. You got to the place they said was Canada about ten or eleven o'clock the next morning?

A. Yes, around that time. I have no idea where we were. We could have been travelling around in circles.

Q. Almost 22 hours. And you got back in 12 hours?

A. Yes.

Q. What route did you take?

A. Gee, I don't know. That's fifteen years ago. I tell you frankly, my mind wasn't on the route we were taking or anything else at the time.

Q. What stops did you make?

A. We didn't make any stops at all, except for gasoline. These fellows had some iced tea in thermos bottles and a lot of sandwiches. They were prepared for it, in other words.

Q. What happened when they stopped for gas?

A. Just got gas and everybody stayed in the car.

Q. Did you see any border crossing guards?

A. No.

Q. In other words, you don't know whether you were in Canada or not.

A. I don't know. I have no idea where we were.

Q. What kind of country did you go through?

A. It was mostly farm country and woods and so on.

Q. Did you see any cars with Canadian licenses?

A. No.

Q. Did you see any cars?

A. A few.

Q. With what state licenses?

A. New York, as far as I noticed.

Q. Go through mountainous country?

A. Well it was hilly around Bear Mountain. I don't recall any other large mountains.

Q. Any bodies of water?

A. No.

Q. What made you decide to tell us that tonight?

A. Because I think FASS told you. I have an idea that he did.

Q. FASS told you that he told us, is that right?

A. No, he didn't.

Q. ... Did you get the license number of the car, Tom.

A. No, the licenses were obscured with mud. That is the first thing I tried to get.

Q. When did you tell FASS this story?

A. About 1940.

Q. Did you ever see any of the men again?

A. No, never.

Q. You travelled approximately 36 hours drinking iced tea.
Did you make any stops for comfort stations?

A. No, just in the woods.

Q. Were these men armed?

A. I don't know. I was afraid they were.

Q. What did you talk about for 36 hours?

A. They did most of the talking. One man did most of the talking, as a matter of fact, and principally I just agreed with them.

Q. Did any of the four of you sleep at all?

A. Yes, the others slept in the car.

Q. All at once, or how?

A. No, somebody was awake all the time with me.

Q. You didn't sleep at all in 36 hours?

A. No.

Q. What did you talk about all that time in 36 hours?

A. Just about why I wouldn't cooperate.

Q. What did you tell them?

A. I told them that I was doing all I could but this was at the time when PETERSEN wanted me to go out of the country to work in this group of Jewish refugees--before that.

Q. Had PETERSEN propositioned you about going with these Jewish refugees?

A. He told me quite some months before.

Q. How many months before that?

A. At least six months.

Q. Six months prior to May '35?

A. Yes, at least six.

Q. How much before that had you known PETERSEN?

A. Probably about six months or so, not too long.

Q. In other words, this was a year after you met PETERSEN?

A. Yes.

Q. You're sure it was May of '35?

A. I am sure of that.

Q. How do you recall it being May of '35?

A. Because right after that I decided that the heat was on and I better go ahead on this operation.

Q. Straighten me out on one of your inconsistencies. You didn't meet OVAKIMIAN until the Fall of 1934, now you have known PETERSEN a year prior to May of '35.

A. I tell you, I can't be sure of the dates any more; it is so long ago.

Q. You said you were sure it was May of '35.

A. I am sure it was May of '35. I am almost positive of that. I am as sure as I can be.

Q. Did PETERSEN ever mention this trip to you later?

A. Yes, I saw him the following Monday night.

Q. What happened?

A. He said he understood some friends of his had had a talk with me. I told him yes they had and so he said, "Well, are you ready to cooperate?" and I told him yes.

Q. Can you describe these men, Tom? Number 1, 2 and 3 man?

A. None of them spoke with an accent.

Q. Take them one at a time, please. First the man who called "Tom" to you at the bear cage.

A. Well, he was just an average looking individual, not heavy and not thin. I should say that he weighed about 165 or so, an average build. He was about my height, 5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " I should say.

Q. How old?

A. Possibly about 35, not old.

Q. What complexion?

A. I don't know. I believe his hair was black and that he had not exactly a fair complexion, but nothing outstanding about his complexion, not swarthy either.

Q. What manner of speech?

A. The only thing I can tell you about the manner of speech is that he spoke like a Communist Party member. He used the stock phrases of Party membership and so on.

Q. What was there outstanding about him?

A. I don't think there was anything outstanding, except a certain amount of fanaticism.

Q. All right, Number 2 man?

A. Again he appeared just like an average person. There wasn't anything that I could put my finger on. You must remember it is a long time ago and the whole thing is rather vague now.

Q. You were alone with him in a car for 36 hours continuously. Give us a specific description. You ought to be able to do that if you were with him for 36 hours.

A. Well, as I recall it, one was possibly a little shorter than I am and the other two were about my height. The fellow that drove

the car, he was the shortest of the three of them, possibly 5'7". They were dressed in ordinary business clothes, that is without jackets, of course, the weather was warm. I am inclined to think that they all had dark hair, one black and the others dark brown; all relative young, in their early thirties. That's about all. They all spoke like Communists.

Q. What names did they use?

A. I don't recall any more.

Q. Didn't they ever address each other in 36 hours?

A. Yes, they did, but never by the last names; just common first names.

Q. But the thing must have impressed itself on your mind, Tom.

A. Not necessarily. I was very, very much scared and I wasn't paying any attention to that sort of thing, if you know what I mean.

Q. Can you remember one name?

A. Possibly BILL.

Q. Which one?

A. I think that was the fellow that called me to come over to the car.

Q. Which one of them appeared to be the leader?

A. He was the leader.

Q. How can you tell?

A. Because he was the one that did the most talking to me.

Q. Who drove?

A. The shorter fellow, plumper. I don't know what it was. It could have been JOE or GEORGE.

Q. He drove the entire time?

A. Most of the time, not the entire time.

Q. 36 hours?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they have maps?

A. No.

Q. Did they seem to know where they were going?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know where they were going?

A. No.

Q. Any street signs, road signs?

A. I didn't notice. As a matter of fact, that was the last thing I was interested in.

Q. Would it be? You were being kidnapped, yet that's the last thing you would think of?

A. This was a new experience for me.

Q. Definitely. Weren't you curious where you were?

A. Sure I was but I was also very anxious to pacify these fellows and get away from them.

Q. Did you acquaintance with CHARLES FREEFIELD have any connection with this episode?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever tell him anything like this?

A. I don't know whether I told him or not. I may have. I wouldn't have told him too much because he was a Trotskyite.

Q. How long after your furnishing of the Nopco formulas to OVAKIMIAN and PETERSEN was this?

A. Not very long afterwards because my second job, as I recall it now, was an assignment with this other group which would have taken me out of the country.

Q. What was the noncooperation they were complaining about?

A. The noncooperation was that I hadn't taken the necessary steps. In other words, I was supposed to have the operation performed and get my affairs, my personal affairs, in order so that I could leave the country. I was supposed, for one thing, to separate from SEGESSEMAN. We had an apartment together.

Q. Who do you think tipped them off where you were, where you could be found?

A. The only person that I know of that could have told them would have been VERA KANE but I don't know whether she did or not because I don't know whether I told her.

Q. Why do you suggest her?

A. Because I told her before that I was going to go up to Bear Mountain and I told her why but I don't believe I told her when.

Q. What did you talk about for 36 hours, Tom?

A. -- What my duty was mostly, why I hadn't cooperated.

Q. What did they tell you?

A. They told me it was my revolutionary duty to cooperate, to do what I was told, and they had been very patient and that nothing had happened, I wasn't taking the necessary steps.

Q. In the seven, eight or nine years following this, Tom, from what you have told us, you gave them far less cooperation than you had in the six months before this episode. Did anything like this happen again?

A. No.

Q. How do you account for that?

A. They became more cautious.

Q. Why?

A. For a lot of reasons. 1939, of course, there was trouble in Europe and even in 1938. My accident intervened for one thing. Another thing, there was a change in their policy. Their original plan was to have as few Russians as possible in espionage work. That apparently changed.

Q. ↗ Did you always have this in the back of your mind as a threat over you?

A. Yes.

Q. Yet you never told us about it? I don't believe it.

A. All right, if you don't believe it, that's all right with me. I'm just telling you the story.

Q. It's fantastic, Tom. You told FREEFIELD about your being kidnapped?

A. Yes.

Q. You said awhile ago that you didn't tell FREEFIELD.

A. No, I didn't say that. Look back at the notes. I said I wouldn't have told him much because he was a Trotskyite. I don't know what he told you.

Q. What way did you tell it, Tom?

A. I don't remember. The thing is, when you are engaged in activities of this sort, you have to be rather careful of what you tell to certain people.

Q. Here's a circumstance, Tom, that would have been in your favor, a clear indication that you were under not only mental, but physical duress, an extenuating circumstance, and yet, in however many days we have talked to each other, it never came up. Why not?

A. Because you didn't ask me specifically what kind of duress?

Q. That I deny, Tom. I will show you that we did.

A. All right, leave it this way. If you don't believe it, you don't believe it. That's all there is to it.

Q. No, that isn't all. What goes on? That's what we want to know. Forget the story. Why did you come in with that story today?

A. I came in because of this letter from FASS. That isn't cooked up. You believe it or you don't. It's as simple as that.

Q. Are you intimating that we have a choice of believing it or not and you don't intend to be questioned any further about it? Is that what you mean to imply?

A. No, that is not what I mean to imply. I mean that I can't prove it. But you can prove it for yourself that I told it to FREEFIELD and you can prove that I told it to FASS.

Q. What version did you give FREEFIELD?

A. I don't recall. It was essentially the same thing, but I probably changed the details again.

Q. I don't see how you can expect us to believe that you went up there on a boat and suddenly there were these three men in an automobile waiting for you out of a clear sky. You don't recall telling anyone particularly that you were going to be there? You never had a meet with Soviet agents up there?

A. No.

Q. How do you account for their being there at that very moment and walking over to you and saying "Tom"?

A. They knew I would be there.

Q. How?

A. I don't know.

Q. Where was the car parked, Tom?

A. It was parked on one of the roads there in the park, there near the zoo part of the park. I seem to recall that it was near a skating rink of some sort. It was under cover; that is, the ring was under cover but had no walls on it just a roof.

Q. Did they bring you all the way back to New York?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they indicate that they considered the possibility that you might report this to the police?

A. I don't think that was even mentioned. I don't think it was necessary under the circumstances.

Q. Why? They weren't that sure of you at that time. They had no hold over you.

A. They were pretty sure of me.

Q. In 1935? Up to that time, what had you furnished them?

A. I furnished them the Nopco stuff.

Q. Was this prior or after the time that you had submitted the biography of yourself to PETERSEN?

A. After the time.

Q. You were working with him since that time, right?

A. Yes.

Q. This biography that we showed you the other day, that was a copy of the one that you furnished PETERSEN?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you prepare that?

A. Right after I met PETERSEN.

Q. Right after you met PETERSEN. You are sure of that, are you?

A. Almost sure.

Q. And you are sure that this was in May of 1935, are you sure of that?

A. Practically sure.

Q. Why are you sure it was May of 1935? How do you place it?

A. It had to be in the spring. It couldn't have been any other time.

Q. Why not?

A. Because there was no snow on the ground. The weather was warm.

Q. Well, why do you place it in 1935, not '34 or '36?

A. Because the specific thing that they were interested in was this assignment that PETERSEN had given me. That is the only thing I have to go on--prepare myself to work with some Jewish refugees. It had to be '35 for another reason, because that is the time the refugees were coming out of Germany. The ones that had gotten out of Germany during HITLER, they were getting resettled then.

Q. You are sure that you submitted the biographical report to PETERSEN right after you met PETERSEN?

A. Yes.

Q. You feel certain that that was prior to this episode?

A. Yes.

Q. That was one of the ways, was it, that they knew so much about you?

A. Yes.

Q. Well that report wasn't submitted until after the Fall of 1935, Tom.

A. It wasn't?

Q. No sir.

A. Then it had to be '36. Then I am confused about the dates.

Q. You are sure then that this happened in '36?

A. I'm not sure of anything.

Q. When were you circumcised?

A. ~~19~~ '35.

Q. Well then they wouldn't have pressured you to go there. You were blowing the works up when you circumcised by going to Dr. LANDY.

A. But it wasn't until some time after that that I told them that I went to LANDY.

Q. But they knew that you weren't acceptable. They knew they couldn't use you because you went to LANDY. Why did they pressure you then?

A. They didn't know that right away.

Q. Did you tell these fellows about going to LANDY?

A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Did you tell them about your circumcision?

A. I think so. No, I don't think I did. I don't know.

Q. Do you have anything further to say about it?

A. No, not if you haven't.

Q. There are things, Tom, on which dates can be certainly established.

A. Some dates I am sure of, but those dates I am not.

Q. The date of your autobiography is certain from the text. The date of your operation is certain from the hospital records. On the basis of those two things alone, this story makes no sense. It makes no sense because it didn't happen as you told it.

A. All right, I am confused about the dates, that's true.

Q. A minute ago it had to be in 1935.

A. I thought it did. I am confused about a lot of things.

Q. Tom, you say they did this to pressure you because you didn't go and join the Jewish refugee organization they wanted you to join and that is the reason they were putting pressure on you. Well if this ride happened in 1936, you were already circumcised. You had complied with PETERSEN's wish. That would have been the easiest way to avoid the pressure that they were putting upon you and you had been in contact with PETERSEN subsequent to your time of operation. PETERSEN asked you who performed the operation and he wouldn't pay for it when it wasn't satisfactory.

A. Yes.

Q. Therefore, why are they pressuring you to go there 11 months after your operation?

A. They were pressuring me about a lot of things all along. I may even be wrong about what the pressure was about. As I say, it is 15 years; I can't remember it.

Q. You don't forget being taken for a 36 hour kidnap ride.

A. No, you don't forget it.

Q. And you would have reminded us about it.

A. Not necessarily. There are a lot of things that I remembered that haven't come out so far but that is because they just didn't come out.

Q. Tom, I will ask you specifically now, what other forms of pressure did they put on you?

A. That was the only actual form of pressure. The other forms of pressure were just threats.

Q. Let me ask you another specific question. What other incidents are there that you haven't told us about because we haven't asked about them specifically?

A. I don't recall just at the moment but they have occurred to me during this interview. I made notes of a few of them.

Q. Where are your notes?

A. I gave them to you.

Q. That was only one time that you came in with some notes, the second day.

A. Those are the only notes I made.

Q. As a matter of fact, I don't believe you did give them to us. You wanted to keep them because they weren't correct.

A. I knew they weren't correct. I told you that at the time, that I was doing it from memory and that there would be some errors. That went back perhaps 12 years or so. I was telling that that was the way the meeting was arranged with this woman in those notes you had. As to the specific magazines and props used, I can't be sure any more.

Q. What did PETERSEN say after you told him about this?

A. We just discussed then as to whether I was going to do what he told me.

Q. Then what did he want you to do?

A. I don't recall now because the next thing that I did was to join the Trotskyist movement and I presume that that was the thing at the time. I don't know.

Q. That was much later. It was either a year or two years later.

A. Yes.

Q. You mean to say they put all that pressure on you and had you subjected to their will and then didn't take advantage of it?

A. I believe we concluded that it could have been the same man but probably wasn't.

Q. Well, did you conclude that the man that you were seeing, GEORGE, was identical with one of the men that HARRY was seeing at that time?

A. Oh, his characteristics, height, weight, age, that sort of thing.

Q. Well how do you go about discussing a man to see if he is the same that you know?

A. I don't believe he ever told me.

Q. Who did he refer to his man?

A. Yes, in a roundabout sort of way.

Q. Did you discuss it with each other?

A. No.

Q. HARRY?

A. That would have been GEORGE in my case, as nearly as I can recall now. Probably the one that was seeing us after PETERSEN left.

Q. Did you know that your contact was the same that was seeing HARRY?

A. Not that I recall. We discussed a couple of times whether we could be contacting the same man but we were never sure.

Q. Did you and HARRY ever discuss your contact GEORGE?

A. It doesn't make sense perhaps, but most of the story doesn't make sense if you look at it in retrospect.

Q. Think it makes sense?

A. I guess that is it.

Q. Do you recall why?

A. No, I don't recall why. I am not even sure that that was the conclusion.

Q. Do you think the conclusion was it was not the same man?

A. I think we concluded there was a possibility that it was not the same man.

Q. Are you sure it was your contact GEORGE you were discussing?

A. I think so because we only discussed it on one or two occasions and it was after PETERSEN left. The other time, as I can recall it, we were sure that it wasn't the same man, the fellow that followed GEORGE.

Q. You say now that you were discussing your contact with HARRY after PETERSEN left?

A. Yes.

Q. When did PETERSEN last contact you?

A. Sometime, I think, before the accident.

Q. Do you recall when HARRY attended Xavier University?

A. No, I think it was after the accident.

Q. In other words, that would be in the latter part of 1938?

A. Yes.

Q. You stated before that PETERSEN told HARRY that he should use force and threats against the man out there that wasn't coming through.

A. I don't know whether it was PETERSEN or not—the man he was contacting. You can get me confused about these incidents.

Q. I don't want to confuse you. We are trying to get the real facts. I don't want you to make blind statements.

A. All right, it was the fellow he was contacting. It may or may not have been PETERSEN. I am not sure when PETERSEN stopped seeing him. It didn't necessarily coincide with the time he stopped seeing me.

Q. I want to ask you just one or two questions about LOUIE BELL. Have you told us the full truth about LOUIE BELL?

A. In what respect?

Q. In regard to his interest in the Socialist Workers Party and the Socialist Party.

A. I don't think I ever told you anything about LOUIE's interest in the Socialist Workers Party because his interest was not in the Trotskyist movement, as much as I know about it.

Q. You told us that one Sunday he drove you to Leonia with members of the Trotskyite faction of the Socialist Party.

A. I told you what?

Q. That he drove you and several other members of the Trotskyite faction of the Socialist Party to Leonia and Trenton.

A. Not LOUIE BELL. LOUIE BELL took me on a trip when I was in the hospital. I didn't tell you LOUIE BELL drove me there because LOUIE BELL didn't.

Q. That's what you said.

A. There is a mistake some place. I don't say the stenographer is wrong. He may have misunderstood me or I may have spoken incorrectly, but LOUIE BELL never drove me there. You are thinking of GEORGE SCYTHES, GEORGE HOLLEY.

Q. No, I am thinking of LOUIE BELL driving you down to Leonia. Did you ever furnish information on GEORGE SCYTHES to PETERSEN or any of your Soviet superiors?

A. No, not as far as I know.

Q. Did you furnish information on GEORGE HOLLEY?

A. No.

Q. On VANZLER?

A. VANZLER they knew about. They knew about him from way back. He was the one they furnished information to me on, that I should keep in close contact with him because he was considered a very important factor in the Trotskyist movement. I believe he still is.

Q. You say that you furnished PETERSEN the biographical sketch shortly after you met him?

A. Shortly after, yes.

Q. Well, we are telling you, from the context, that biographical sketch was prepared after the Fall of 1935.

A. I don't know about the date. If you know about it, that's it.

Q. It says, Tom, that in the Fall of 1935 you got a promotion.

A. Then it had to be after that.

Q. How would VERA KANE know that you were going to Bear Mountain on a specific day?

A. Because I used to see her almost every week-end.

Q. This was a Saturday you say you went up there.

A. Well, I see her sometimes during the week. I would tell her the week-end before if I did tell her. I used to see her week-ends, sometimes Friday night, sometimes Saturday, sometimes Sunday. We used to have dinner together. It was generally Saturday.

Q. Isn't it more likely that SEGESSEMAN would know where you were going?

A. Not likely, no, because during those days he was busy with his hiking club and so on and I didn't travel with that crowd.

Q. Who belonged to that hiking club?

A. The woman that he is married to now, HARRIET ROGERS.

Q. What does she look like?

A. She is short and stocky.

Q. Complexion?

A. Tanned, I would say. She is generally always out in the sun.

Q. Blonde or brunette?

A. Blonde, not particularly light blonde. These two people that were mentioned before, HENRY and AUREA BROWN, a couple of Englishmen, a few Italians.

Q. Was HARRIET ROGERS ever at your apartment with SEGESSEMAN when VERA KANE visited there?

A. Yes, not at my apartment but they knew each other. I don't think they ever met at my apartment.

Q. Where did HARRIET ROGERS work?

A. In those days, I believe she was librarian at Cooper Union Art Library.

Q. Well then, how does VERA KANE say that she saw a girl at your apartment, short, stocky, blonde, round features, who belonged to the same hiking club SEGESSEMAN did, that worked for Amtorg?

A. I don't know. That is a question I cannot answer. You will have to consult VERA KANE on that. I don't know.

Q. It certainly sounds like a description of HARRIET ROGERS as you just gave it.

A. Yes. As far as I know, HARRIET ROGERS worked at the following places. She was an art librarian at Cooper Union Library. When that

project was finished, she was hired specifically to catalog some art work of some sort. When that job was finished, she was unemployed for a few months and then she went to work for the New York Public Library, not the main branch, but one of the uptown branches. Later, she was a librarian in a high school or a vocational school in New York. That is all I know about her.

Q. What other matters do you think that FASS told us that you might like to bring up?

A. I don't know what he told you. You ask me and I will explain it if I can.

Q. You said earlier, Tom, you imagine there were some things that he told us that had not come up before.

A. I think so but I don't know what they are.

Q. You made an excellent guess on the first part.

A. All right, ask me specifically.

Q. O.K., why did you tell him you went to Mexico?

A. To explain some pictures that I had of TROTSKY without going into any detail. I couldn't tell him what was going on in the Socialist Workers Party.

Q. Why?

A. Because he wasn't a member.

Q. Why couldn't you tell him anyway? I don't see any big secret about that. He wasn't a member of Soviet espionage but you told him about it, or was he?

A. No.

Q. You let out a large secret there.

A. Look, to put it very simply, when I told this story to both and FASS, they couldn't understand why I should be worried about what

Soviet agents would do to me. They told me I was crazy, the same as you have done indirectly. In order to be believed at all, you have to make it sound a little worse than it is.

Q. Well then you could not explain the true origin of these TROTSKY pictures to FASS because he was not an SWP member?

A. I didn't want to explain them to him. Put it that way.

Q. Well what makes FREEFIELD think you went to Mexico then? He was an SWP member.

A. He couldn't think that. He couldn't possibly think that. If he told you that, he is giving you a bill of goods and I will tell you why. He knew me from the time I joined the SWP right up until the time he was drafted into the Army and he lived with me at that time.

I couldn't get out of the hospital unless I had somebody to come and stay with me. They wouldn't discharge me. The nurse told me I couldn't be discharged if I went to live alone. He came to stay with me and he stayed with me right up until the time he went in the Army. If he said I went to Mexico, he is not telling the truth.

Q. The only reason he was staying with you was that the hospital insisted on it?

A. That's the story. I was in the hospital for 20 weeks. After about ten of those I wanted to get out. I kept asking the head nurse, "When am I going to be released." I couldn't get any definite answer about the thing. The hospital knew that I lived alone. She told me, "We can't release you unless somebody is around to look after you." So that's why he came. I asked him would he come and stay with me so that I could get out of the place.

Q. That was his understanding as to why he was living with you?

A. Yes.

Q. Why doesn't he tell us that then?

A. I don't know. Then he stayed on.

Q. Did you ever discuss with CHARLEY FREEFIELD the possibility of going to Mexico?

A. I don't believe so. I may have but I don't believe so.

Q. In what connection would you have discussed it with him?

A. Well, the pressure was on me for a long time to go to Mexico. I may have discussed it in connection with the possibility of going. I didn't know whether I would have to go or not.

Q. Specifically, Tom, what kind of pressure?

A. This pressure that something was going to happen to me if I didn't do what I was told. That is the sort of pressure it was.

Q. Threats, is that right?

A. Threats that I had been given an assignment which I was not taking any steps to carry out.

Q. Did the pressure go any further than threats?

A. No.

Q. Then why would FASS in New Jersey and FREEFIELD in Florida, independently and at the same time, come to the conclusion that you went to Mexico?

A. I don't know. I can't answer that question because FREEFIELD knows I didn't go to Mexico and so does everybody else that knew me.

Q. Including FASS?

A. No, everybody but FASS. Everybody but him and I mean everybody.

Q. When did he suspect or when was he told that you were in Mexico?

A. I think I told him. It was sometime in--well, I don't know when I told him frankly. I don't know. I probably didn't even mention a specific date. But everybody knows it except FASS and you know it too, I'm sure.

Q. Up until the time the people you suggested interviewing said so, Tom.

A. Yes, but look; supposing you interview a lot of other people on that point if there is any doubt in your mind. It ought to be easy enough for you to find these things out if you are concerned; otherwise, take my word for it. SEGESSEMAN would know, everybody that I worked with.

Q. Would SEGESSEMAN know about your kidnapping trip?

A. No.

Q. Who else, besides FASS and FREEFIELD, would know about that?

A. Nobody.

Q. SEGESSEMAN lived with you at the time?

A. Yes, but I used to stay away week-ends. That wasn't anything unusual.

Q. Did you often go up to Bear Mountain to look at the animals Saturday morning and come back midnight Sunday night?

A. I went up on several occasions, not often.

Q. No comment would be made in coming back after 36 hours without sleep?

A. No, why should it? I used to stay away week-ends year on end, so did he.

Q. Did you always come back unshaven, rumpled, without sleep?

A. Not always, but it could happen.

Q. He wouldn't comment on that?

A. No, why should he? Look, SEGESSEMAN went his way; I went mine. It's as simple as that.

Q. Well, let's straighten out this Mexican situation, Tom.

A. The truth of the matter is that I was never in Mexico, never. What else do you want to know about it?

Q. Did you discuss it with the people in the SWP?

A. No.

Q. How would anybody get that impression?

A. ~~That I went to Mexico?~~

Q. No, that you discussed it with the higher ups in the SWP.

A. I don't follow you. How would people get....

Q. How would the impression get around that you had discussed a trip to Mexico with the officials of the SWP?

A. May I ask a question? Who has that impression?

Q. We do as well as some SWP members.

A. All right. Well, the pressure was on. Possibly I discussed it; I don't know. You're asking me things that happened so many years ago that I don't know anything about it now.

Q. Then the possibility exists that you did discuss going to Mexico City with some of the SWP members?

A. You're trying to trap me into something now.

Q. No, we're not at all, Tom. You explain to me what you think may have occurred then.

A. It is possible, although I don't recall it specifically. At the time the pressure was on to go to Mexico, I may have asked what the routine was, or something of that sort, to get to Mexico City. I believe a passport is required for Mexico, is it not? I don't know; I think so. If it is, check with the Immigration.

Q. It's not, no.

A. O.K., it isn't then.

Q. Had you gone there to TROTSKY's household, you wouldn't have gone under your own name anyway, would you?

A. No, I think whatever legal requirements there were for crossing the border would have been done under my own name. The rest would have been done under my Party name.

Q. Did you ever report this Soviet pressure to the SWP officials in desperation?

A. No.

Q. Did you give them any story that you were in any kind of trouble, whatever you might have said was the reason?

A. I don't think so. I don't recall it.

Q. Was FREEFIELD a good Socialist Workers Party member?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say when you told him you were a Soviet agent?

A. I told him not that I was, but that I had been.

Q. You told FREEFIELD that you needed somebody with you when you got out of the hospital?

A. Yes.

Q. You told him that while you were in the hospital?

A. I needed him for two reasons.

Q. That's what I'm getting at. What was the second reason?

A. Protection from the Soviet agents.

Q. He was a body guard then?

A. That's right, to put it bluntly.

Q. Did anything ever happen that indicated you needed him?

A. These threats of all kinds that I got over a period of years, that's one thing. The second thing is this fellow JACK came to my apartment, the only occasion that he ever came. I told you about. He came to take the camera back. That was an excuse for coming in, but he wasn't there for the camera specifically, he was there to put the pressure on me.

Q. When was it now that he came to get the camera?

A. It was before FREEFIELD was drafted in the Army.

Q. Was FREEFIELD present when he came there?

A. Yes, he didn't see him.

Q. Who didn't see whom?

A. FREEFIELD didn't see JACK.

Q. Where was FREEFIELD?

A. In keeping the crow quiet.

Q. Did he know who was there?

A. I don't think so.

Q. What excuse did you use?

A. When JACK came the bell rang and I told him to go in and keep the crow quiet because I didn't know who was knocking at the door or anything. Of course, I was having trouble with the apartment manager anyway because of the crow. Incidentally, I might add at this point that the big reason FREEFIELD stayed on, the big reason that I wanted him there was as a body guard.

Q. Was there ever any incident at the apartment or at the apartment building that convinced you that you needed a body guard?

A. No, just that one.

Q. Did anybody ever come to the apartment besides JACK?

A. That's all.

Q. Did you ever see anybody around the building?

A. I didn't see anybody that I would recognize, no.

Q. Or suspect?

A. Well, I suspected a lot of people, but that is neither here nor there.

Q. Specifically, do you recall a time when two men hung around outside the building?

A. I do recall such an incident, yes.

Q. Tell us about it.

A. That's all. I don't know what they were after or anything about it. I do recall, since you mention it, that there was such an incident. I don't know when.

Q. Was it two or three?

A. It might have been one; I don't know. It might have been two. It might have been three.

Q. When was that?

A. I would say as a guess that it was probably between '40 and '42. I don't know specifically.

Q. Before or after the time that JACK came for the camera?

A. I'm guessing, but I think it was after.

Q. Then this is another example, another specific example, of something more definite than threats.

A. If they were Soviet agents; I don't know.

Q. I think, Tom, I have asked you at least three times for specific examples of pressure aside from threats and I have to tell you about this one. Are there any other specific examples that I haven't told you about?

A. I don't recall any.

Q. Do you recall whether these men, or this man, were around there ~~very~~ long?

A. I don't know; it seems, as nearly as I can recall, it was a period of a couple of weeks.

Q. Every day?

A. I think so; intermittently anyway.

Q. You told FREEFIELD--at the time he was staying here with you--that you had been in Soviet espionage but not at that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Well then, how did you square that with the fact that the men were hanging around the apartment and the JACK visit?

A. Well, if you take into consideration that after the injury FREEFIELD's function was as a body guard, although he probably didn't know it at the time, or only half realized it. I told him that I had been involved with Soviet espionage and that pressure had been put on me and that I feared something would happen. I also told him that I was going to put something in writing for him in case anything ever did happen. I never got around to doing it.

Q. Did you tell him about the visits of Soviet agents to the hospital?

A. I don't know. I don't know whether I did or not. I don't think so.

Q. He says you did.

A. Well then I did and that would be Dr. SCHWARTZ. I don't remember how much I told him.

Q. He said you told him you were visited on numerous occasions. You didn't tell us that. Now which is right?

A. That would be an exaggeration. I was visited on one occasion.

Q. Were there visits of Soviet agents that you have not told us about? That is a specific question.

A. No.

Q. Were there any other visits besides that by Dr. SCHWARTZ?

A. No, just one as nearly as I can remember. I think he came only on one occasion.

Q. Did any other agents come?

A. Unless you consider HARRY GOLD, no.

Q. I was going to ask you about HARRY GOLD.

A. HARRY GOLD came, I think, about three times.

Q. Did you discuss with FREEFIELD some means of protecting yourself?

A. Yes.

Q. What means?

A. I don't recall what we discussed specifically but the question was discussed generally.

Q. Did FREEFIELD accompany you everywhere you went?

A. Practically, insofar as it was practicable. Of course, he didn't go to work with me.

Q. Was FREEFIELD employed anywhere himself?

A. Off and on.

Q. Did you support him then when he wasn't working?

A.- Yes.

Q. Did he ever suggest that you take up these threats with the SWP as a means of protection?

A. I believe he did.

Q. Did you take them up?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. For a very excellent reason; that would have brought things to a climax. They would have tried to make political climax out of it. Climax was something I was trying to avoid.

Q. FREEFIELD was not a particularly loyal SWP member, was he?

A. Yes, I think he was.

Q. Or he would have reported your connection with the Soviets, wouldn't he?

A. He didn't know that the connection had continued. He thought that it was in the past and that now it was just a matter of pressure. But I don't know what his political beliefs are at the present time. During that period, there wasn't any question about whether he was loyal or not to the SWP.

Q. Did you give FREEFIELD any idea or identity of the people who were contacting you?

A. I don't think so. I probably told him how the original contact was made and that is about all. I don't think that I ever went into any more detail than that. In other words, he knew that it was through Amtorg.

Q. But you did tell him about the kidnapping you say?

A. I don't think I did. If he says I did, I did. I can't recall having told him that. Maybe I did; I don't know.

Q. Assuming that you did, wouldn't it be odd that he would say you went to Mexico but not mention the kidnapping?

A. I don't know what he told you and I can't even guess because I haven't seen FREEFIELD in years and years and years and I don't remember the story I told him. I do know that I told him that I was connected with Soviet espionage and I think he knows that he was there as a body guard as well as anything else. Other than that, I don't know what I may have told him.

Q. Going back to FASS again, did you tell him to do anything in the event you disappeared or were killed?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Did you ever tell him to get in touch with an editor of "Time" magazine?

A. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS? Possibly I did.

Q. What would WHITTAKER CHAMBERS have known about it?

A. Specifically he would have known nothing. In general he would have known everything because he had been in precisely the same situation.

Q. Did you ever tell FASS anything about what you received from the Soviets?

A. In what respect?

Q. In the way of remuneration or rewards.

A. I told him that I never got anything out of it.

Q. Well, did you tell him you ever got a medal?

A. Possibly. The medal was a fabrication. It was based on something specific that was told to me.

Q. What?

A. I probably told him I would get, or I got, the Order of Lenin out of it, which was what PETERSEN told me if I was a loyal worker. HARRY GOLD told me that he actually did get the Order of the Red Star or whatever it is, the second highest honor. This was what gave me the idea.

Q. What rights and privileges go with that award, Tom?

A. Well if you are around to die a natural death and you are in Moscow, you will probably be buried in the Kremlin wall along with the other revolutionary heroes. That is about all.

Well, the Order of Lenin was promised me in any event as one of the big reasons why I should do, as they called it, my revolutionary duty.

Q. When were you promised the Order of Lenin?

A. In the very early days of PETERSEN. It came about this way. He was telling me that sooner or later he was going to leave the country and that his specific job was to train Americans, people without accents and so on, and who had citizenship, to do his work; that I had been one of the chosen ones because of my demonstrated loyalty and I told him that I had slightly different ideas for my future; that perhaps some day I might want to get married and settle down and I was interested in my work and so on and was interested in getting a little security for my old age. He told me that wasn't necessary; that all that would be taken care of, and I would get this other great honor besides.

Q. Did you ever tell FASS about FLOSDORF?

A. Yes, I did. I think I told him I was the one that gave him the \$25,000.00, although that wasn't true.

Q. Why would you tell him that?

A. To substantiate the other story that I was actually involved in Soviet espionage. I told him at the time when one of FLOSDORF's books was published. He pointed it out to me and I told him that I knew this fellow; that I had dealings with him.

Q. You told him that you purchased his apparatus for \$25,000.00?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you?

A. No, definitely not. That was the story that was told me when I was supposed to contact FLOSDORF and we came across the notations I made on it in my personal record of the thing.

Q. Who was the individual you described as being a Communist sympathizer at Calco?

A. I don't know. You are speaking of American Cyanamid, of which Calco is a division. It probably would have been in reference to CHRISTMAN.

Q. Was CHRISTMAN with Calco?

A. He was Director of Research at the time for American Cyanamid Company. Calco was a division of American Cyanamid, although I believe they had their independent Research Director, a fellow by the name of CROSLEY. What I told FASS was pure fabrication.

Q. What did you ever tell FASS about the apparatus?

A. I don't know. I don't recall specifically. I think I told him what PETERSEN told me were his plans for my work and that probably told FASS that this had been carried out, but it wasn't, of course.

Q. What plans are you referring to?

A. PETERSEN told me that I was supposed to take over his work and contact the people with technical information all over the country wherever they were to be found. He had several leads.

Q. Did he give them to you?

A. No, he didn't because we got off on this other track. First of all, I didn't cooperate with him to the extent that he wanted and we got off on these other tangents of the Jewish refugees and later the Trotskyites.

Q. When was it that you told FASS about your contact with FLOSDORF?

A. I don't know specifically. It must have been about 1940.

Q. Or could it have been?

A. Well, '42 then. It was quite a long time ago.

Q. When did you say you had made the contact with FLOSDORF?

A. I told him it was a year ago but it was probably quite recent.

Q. As of the time you told him?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you tell FASS about the period in which you were engaged in Soviet espionage?

A. I think that I placed that rather early.

Q. How early?

A. Around '32. Of course, you understand I wouldn't have told him that it had continued right up until the present. I wanted FASS to know the same as FREEFIELD knew, that I had something to worry about.

Q. Well, did you expect FASS to believe that the Soviets were still pursuing you for something that had been closed twelve or fourteen years earlier?

A. Yes, that is why I had to invent these other parts of the story to go with it, in order that he would believe it, because otherwise he wouldn't have believed it and he wouldn't have served any function as far as I was concerned.

Q. By other parts, did you mean the kidnapping, Tom?

A. No, I mean specifically the story about FLOSDORF and the other activities, whatever I may have told him; I don't know.

Q. Those weren't invented?

A. No, but the dates were changed.

Q. Didn't he think it odd that you hadn't been connected with them for 14 years and yet they were still pressuring you so that you were frightened?

A. The only thing I can tell you is that one time in my apartment when he was there, a phone call came to me that was from JACK. He could tell, I think, by my part of the conversation that it was somebody that I didn't want to talk to. So I told him at that time that it was from somebody whose voice I recognized as a Soviet agent and I told him also at that time that once you get into these things you never get out. I don't know whether he told you that story or not but it happened.

Q. You told him you recognized the voice from 14 years before?

A. Yes. Oh, he knew that they tried off and on. I told him that.

Q. Tom, you had an unlisted telephone number there, didn't you?

A. That's right.

Q. Did you have the same number, the entire time of your residence?

A. No.

Q. When was it changed?

A. I don't know. I changed it two or three times.

Q. How would they get your number? Would you give it to them, the Soviets?

A. No, they got it. I don't know how. They had ways and means. As a matter of fact, to be very specific, about the unlisted telephone number, JACK told me to have it changed to a listed number because it would cause suspicion. He told me that a number of times and one time when I had it changed, he said that he had a way of getting any unlisted number in the country. He told me that and he probably did. You must remember there are Communists working for the telephone companies and he would only have to know one of them, the right one. That wouldn't be particularly difficult for the Soviet espionage system. That's just an elementary task, to get an unlisted telephone number. I don't know how they do it but they can do it.